



Free thursday report

Volume 7 Number 27

April 12, 1984

Breen rebuts Arbuckle — Maag argument

By Minko Sotiron

In a memorandum to Psychology Chairman Tannis Arbuckle-Maag, Vice-Rector Academic Russell Breen refuted contentions contained in an Arbuckle-Maag memorandum decrying the Senate decision to approve the "Breen documents" restructuring the Arts and Science Faculty (see last week's TTR).

Breen answered her objection to the omission of a statement in his documents giving "a decanal responsibility" to the Vice-Provosts by stating that those words were implicit in the phrase "with duly delegated authority." Furthermore, he contended that authority for contractual matters would be delegated down from the Rector to Vice-Rector then in turn to the Vice-Provosts.

In terms of tenure, recommendations are made by the Divisional or Faculty Committees and forwarded to the Rector through Vice-Rector, Academic, who is made aware of the recommendations, but does not alter them.

He argued that her statement that Divisions II and III have only 14 representatives out of Faculty Council's 62 is false. "If you take into consideration student representatives on Council, there are 22 representatives ... Moreover,

at the March 2 meeting of Faculty Council, of the 51 people recorded as present, there were 24 representatives from Divisions II and III, inclusive of Departmental representatives, Divisional Deans and student representatives."

In response to Arbuckle-Maag's charge that the compromise reached on the "Breen documents" had been breached, namely, the heading of each academic sector by a Vice-Provost who would be recognized as having "decanal" authority both within and without the University, he wrote, "the Vice-Provosts retain still 'with duly delegated authority' the responsibility for the normal day-to-day operation of Departments in their areas and convey recommendations on personnel matters through the Provost to the Vice-Rector, Academic."

He noted, however, that "the Vice-Provosts in some areas are not Faculty Deans. They do not chair Faculty Council nor do they have overall responsibility for the space in the Faculty. To interpret them as such is to push the Provost into a no-man's land between Faculty Deans and the Vice-Rectorate, Academic, which would subvert the principle that Arts and Science be headed by a single authority."

"It is obvious that the Vice-Provosts have much more 'decanal' authority than the Dean of Graduate Studies; it is equally obvious that they cannot have the decanal authority of a Faculty Dean."

See BREEN page 12

The
next
Thursday
Report
will
appear on
June 7

A & S Divisions II, III chairmen oppose new A & S structure

All 16 chairmen sign statement

To: J.W. O'Brien, Rector and Vice-Chancellor

(The chairman requested that the TTR publish the following statement.)

The Chairmen of Divisions II and III are unanimous in their opposition to the new administrative structure proposed for Arts and Science. We deeply regret that the Council of Arts and Science chose to recommend this structure in the full knowledge that there was widespread dissent in Divisions

II and III to the principle that Arts and Science be headed by a single authority whose rank is equivalent to Dean.

We note, however, that while Council can make recommendations on any topic it likes, the reorganization of the administrative structure of the Faculty does not fall within its explicit jurisdiction (see University Documents and Policies, Volume A, Document A-32). We recognize that the recommendations of Council must be an im-

portant element in your decision, as must be the recommendation of Senate, but we respectfully suggest that any decision on this issue which results in an unwanted structure being foisted on two divisions of the Faculty of Arts and Science would be contrary to the best interests of Concordia.

Since you are the administrative officer who has the responsibility for formulating the recommendation that will ultimately be brought to the

Board of Governors, we as a group of administrators responsible for 14 departments of the Faculty of Arts and Science wish to bring to your attention our concerns.

We are unanimous on the need for each of our divisions to be headed by its own chief administrative officer. These administrative officers must have the powers and carry out the responsibilities of Deans and must be recognized within the University as being equivalent in

powers and responsibilities to the Deans of the Faculties of Fine Arts, Engineering and Computer Science, and Commerce and Administration.

Other reasons for our taking this position are many and include the sheer size of our divisions (Division II is bigger than any of the three Faculties listed above; Division III is equal in size to Engineering and bigger than Fine Arts); the complexity of our day-to-day operations, (in See CHAIRMEN page 12

Disputes Brian's Loyola argument

To the Editor:

I am reluctant to continue the public discussion of the relative merits of the Sir George or Loyola campuses which has figured so prominently in recent issues of *The Thursday Report* in response to your interview with Dean of Division I, Donat J. Taddeo (March 8, 1984).

An outsider might conclude from some of these letters that we are still debating the feasibility of a merger rather than about to celebrate our tenth anniversary at Concordia University. As Domenic Pappadia of the CUSA Board of Directors notes (March 29, 1984), such debates can only prove disquieting to students, leaving them "alienated from within their own university."

However, I believe that a response to Professor Michael Brian's letter (March 20, 1984) is in order since he might be thought, as past chairman of the Concordia English Department and former president of CUFA, to be speaking authoritatively on the Loyola Campus and its possible future status (at least one faculty member that I have spoken to seems to have interpreted his remarks in this light).

Professor Brian professes to be unable to "follow" how Dean Taddeo's plea for "a more balanced distribution of resources" would leave us in a rather more "advantageous position" for a future merger with McGill. The confusion here is Professor Brian's rather than Dean Taddeo's, a confusion of his own making.

Nowhere does Dean Taddeo mention a merger with McGill. He means clearly in an "advantageous position" to remain separate from rather than become one with this institution (whatever our differences, I know of no one in the Concordia community who desires another merger). Whether Dean Taddeo's assumption would prove to be the case is, of course, debatable but it is not the illogical one Professor Brian would have it appear.

Professor Brian tells us that "several practical things can be done to get the facts" (presumably as to whether the Arts and Science Faculty should be housed on the Loyola or Sir George campus), the first of which might be a survey similar to the one he administered as Chairman of the Sir George Williams English Department several years ago seeking to find out why students had come to Sir George rather than Loyola or McGill. I have conducted several similar surveys over the years and have found them generally unrevealing, often inconclusive and contradictory.

I suspect also that it would be difficult to come up with a scientifically reliable survey to deter-

mine on which campus students would prefer to be housed. Even could such a survey be devised, I doubt if we would want to or could run the faculty on this basis. Suppose, for example, that our students should reveal a preference for the Loyola campus.

Where would we find the laboratory space to accommodate them? Suppose, also, that our students should express a preference for one campus, only to express a preference for the other at some future date. Would we then move back to the other campus? Professor Brian's "practical" means of "get[ting] the facts" does not bear much looking into.

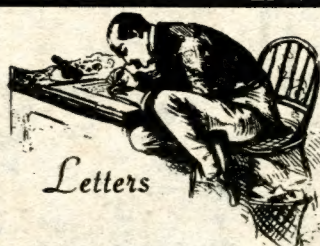
About half-way through his letter, Professor Brian announces that he "would like to read between the lines of Dean Taddeo's remarks." On the basis of this exercise, he concludes that Dean Taddeo "seems to be claiming that the Loyola campus is in trouble, presumably because of the problems with enrollment" (Professor Brian sounds the same melancholy note twice later, almost as if he were relishing this supposed decline).

However, apparently in an attempt at even handedness, Professor Brian states that there is still "quite a lot" which might "be said in defense of Loyola campus." Surprised but encouraged by these words, I read ahead quickly to discover what this "lot" might be only to have my hopes cruelly dashed. The "lot" proves to be little indeed.

"Better lighting," Professor Brian informs us at the outset of a list of possible specific changes that might make the Loyola campus more attractive, "would make it a lot less alarming at night". Professor Brian is needlessly fearful, for there has been no violence on the Loyola campus in the 17 years I have been here (apart from a bomb planted during the more radical sixties in a stairwell of the Bryan Building).

"Interconnecting buildings," he continues, "would make it less hazardous in winter." I know of no one who has been seriously injured on the Loyola campus in the winter (I did wrench my back a few years ago when I fell on the ice in trying to squeeze through the chained gate on Terrebonne but I have fully recovered from this injury).

"By naming the cross street in front of Hingston Hall," Professor Brian goes on, "one could trust to a taxi finding one in an emergency." How assigning a street name (possibly Loyola Boulevard?) to what is a driveway connecting West Broadway and Terrebonne would attract taxis to Hingston



Hall escapes me.

Fortunately, since teaching, at the university level at least, is not a particularly hazardous occupation (although some professors are known to have been shot by disgruntled students), such emergencies are rare. Professor Brian's final recommendation is to make the Administration Building (which he finds has a "deadening effect") "alive with students." I have usually found this Gothic building, the most attractive on the Loyola campus, full of students on the many occasions I have been there.

One might observe that the Norris Building is not exactly "user friendly," that there is no tunnel connecting the Hall and Norris Buildings, that the downtown campus is afflicted by the same hazardous weather conditions in winter as Loyola and that the Hall Building also has a "deadening effect." Such criticism coming from a faculty member who had never taught on the Sir George campus might understandably not be well received by faculty members housed there.

However, similar criticisms of the Loyola Campus, emanating from a Sir George faculty member are apparently to be gratefully accepted, expressing a genuine concern for a supposedly impoverished country cousin. The condescension here is more than a little overwhelming.

Along with his proposed physical changes, Professor Brian also unveils some pedagogical schemes for the survival of the Loyola campus. Noting the existence of a Catholic college, St. Michael's, at the University of Toronto, he asks, "why not a similar college at Loyola?" Unfortunately, Catholic colleges of this sort do not appear to be much in demand these days (one such Catholic college, St. Patrick's, associated with Carleton University, closed its doors in the mid-seventies).

Even if this were not the case, I doubt that such a college would have much appeal to those members of the English Department on the Loyola campus, none of whom has a Catholic approach to literature (whatever this might be). Later, Professor Brian seems to be suggesting that the Loyola campus English Department (no longer in existence) adopt a "linguistic approach."

Again, there are problems here; unfortunately, the only bona fide linguist in the department is on the Sir George campus, and there are only a handful of students in this area, hardly a promising nucleus for a separate department.

Profiles

By R. Bella Rabinovitch



Mavis Nicholls-D'Souza

Graduate Students' Association Secretary

In 1976 when Mavis Nicholls-D'Souza was hired by the University as a secretary for the Graduate Students' Association, her office was located in a cramped corner of the 2145 Mackay St. building. In her 16-hour work week she answered the telephone, responding to inquiring students who had no idea of where else to turn. Her other activities included sending out newsletters and helping to prepare the social activities which were the chief functions of the association.

Today, the association is housed in the Royal George. Nicholls-D'Souza's busy 35-hour work week is spent in helping students take full advantage of the important services offered by the association. She is also responsible for the secretarial duties that result from approximately 30 committees involved in studying numerous aspects of student life.

Nicholls-D'Souza's patience and empathy are appreciated by graduate students who seek her out to book typewriters, the word processor or the 5¢-a-page Xerox machine. She is also keeper of the games. Scrabble and Trivial Pursuit offer moments of escapism for beleaguered students.

In this home away from home Nicholls-D'Souza presides with calm reassurance. Her office is



decorated with mementoes of both her voyages to the Caribbean and colleagues' postcards from trips abroad. Her deeply religious nature is reflected in the artifacts that grace her working space.

In grade eleven Nicholls-D'Souza became a member of the Pentecostal Church. Since that time Christianity has become more than label to Nicholls-D'Souza, an actual way of life. Her CEGEP training in graphic arts from Dawson finds expression in the posters and cards she creates for the church and her many friends.

Nicholls-D'Souza spends her free time with her husband of two years and her family. Her husband, a psychology student and fellow-member of the church, shares Nicholls-D'Souza's enthusiasm for non-rugged camping. Running water and a sturdy tent in a pastoral landscape is a summer scene she awaits with a gleeful sparkle in her eyes. In this wondrous world, she is more than an onlooker — she is a committed member.

In these recommendations, Professor Brian's condescension is again evident. The members of the Loyola English Department do not wish to become a Catholic, linguistic or any other sort of college devised by Professor Brian or anyone else. They only wish to continue to teach English courses in the Concordia English Department, courses they are as entitled and qualified to teach as any of their co-equal colleagues on the Sir George campus.

Fortunately, it is unnecessary to consider seriously Professor Brian's or any other such proposals at the present time. Contrary to his reading of Dean Taddeo's remarks, the "true facts"

are that there are no problems, in the English Department at least, with enrollment on the Loyola campus. With minor fluctuations, enrollments have continued to rise on this campus for the past four years. Lest I be accused of wanting to close down our operation on the Sir George campus, I should quickly add that enrollments there, especially in the evening, have also continued to thrive.

At the present time there are over 7,500 students in Arts and Science. Even if one wished, there is no way all of these students could be accommodated on one campus. As far as I can determine, therefore, we See BROES page 9

10th Anniversary plans updated

By Carole Kleingrib

In August, Concordia will be ten years old, and plans are underway to celebrate the University's birthday with a bang. In the works are year-long activities which should provide a wealth of amusement and information for the University community and the community at large as well.

Kicking off the celebrations will be a two-campus event, called the "Concordia Fête" on September 13 which will feature such activities as department open houses and displays; street festivals; Concordia student film award winner screenings; an inter-campus run; a photograph and artifacts display; and exhibitions from various student club and associations exhibitions, University Services, the Capital Campaign Office and some Colleges. Some of these activities will be staged along MacKay Street (to be closed between Sherbrooke and De Maisonneuve) and Sherbrooke Street (to be closed between Belmore and West Broadway).

Among the other activities planned are:

- A special fall convocation on September 23, 1984, for the official Installation Ceremony of Dr. Patrick J. Kenniff as the Rector of Concordia University, to be held at Place des Arts, Salle de Maisonneuve.
- Presentation of the John W. O'Brien Distinguished Teaching Awards to ten full-time and ten part-time faculty members, in

recognition of individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to teaching and learning at Concordia during its first ten years.

- A storytelling event that promises to be one of the highlights of the 10th Anniversary celebrations. Famous raconteurs from across Canada such as W.O. Mitchell are among the invited guests at the University next year. In addition, the organizing committee has been looking for individuals from Concordia and the Montreal community who are interested in perpetuating the oral tradition, to take part in this original activity.

- A series of eight lectures given by distinguished former students of Concordia, Sir George Williams and Loyola during the academic year. The alumni lectures committee composed of senior faculty members is chaired by Dr. Jack Bordan, former Vice-Rector Academic and the first Dean of the Faculty of Engineering.

- A road show that will tour four of the area's major shopping centres — Rockland, Anjou, Laval and St-Bruno — during four weekends in October 1984. Sponsored by various departments, the event will consist of computer and robotics displays, Exercise Science fitness demonstration, fine arts exhibits and other activities built around a central information booth.

- Alumni will participate

actively from coast to coast as new chapters in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa and Toronto reflect the Concordia spirit of the 10th Anniversary celebrations.

- Cultural activities presented by the Faculty of Fine Arts and special athletics events are scheduled throughout the academic year.

- A 10th Anniversary logo which was designed by Fine Arts students in a closed competition will soon be unveiled.

Academic Vice-Rector John Daniel has been the chief organizer for the 10th Anniversary. "I deeply regret that I won't be around the University to enjoy the celebrations," Vice-Rector Academic John Daniel confessed. By the time Concordia University starts celebrating its 10th Anniversary next fall, Daniel will have settled in his new position as Rector of Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario.

Daniel's work began a year and a half ago when he and a committee of representatives from Liaison, the Rector's Office, Public Relations, Capital Campaign, Alumni, CUSA, CUNASA and the Faculties began soliciting the University community for ideas on possible events.

"This has been an exciting experience for me," Daniel adds. "I discovered what a vast reservoir of talent and enthusiasm Concordia really is."



AT A GLANCE

Hot off the press: *R&D*

Strategies in a Competitive Environment edited by Research Services Director **Audrey J. Williams** is now available at \$20 per copy. The new book is the result of the very successful conference of research managers held in Montreal in October 1983. It contains: international trends in industrial research and development (R & D); corporate strategies and R & D; managing R & D through tough times; and emerging new technologies. It also includes a collection of 19 papers by recognized experts in these fields, representing a wide cross-section of corporate executives, industrial consultants, science advisors and academics, drawn from Canada, the U.S., Sweden and Japan. Supply is limited, order now from Research Services Also just published: *Live to Look Again: Memoirs of a Canadian Pilot with the RAF during World War II* (Belleville, Ont., Mika Publishing - P.O. Box 536, Belleville, Ont. K8N 5B2) by Geography prof. **Donald R. Fraser**. Fraser is donating his royalties to the McGrath-Smith undergraduate prize **Ravi Prakash Ramachandran**, a final-year undergraduate student of Electrical Engineering Studies, has been awarded the OIQ (Ordre des Ingenieurs du Quebec) student award for academic excellence and personal qualities Political Science student **Chris Mostovac** is running for Prime Minister at the forthcoming Liberal Convention. Of course, he doesn't expect to win, but intends to run on a Youth Platform to raise youth issues Psychology prof. **Tom Gray** has qualified to run in the Marine Corp. Marathon in Boston, Mass.... English graduate student **Milly Charon** has won a \$7500 Secretary of State grant to further work on her Canadian immigrant saga in part II of her recently published *Between Two Worlds* When you really can't get satisfaction, write to *Probe*: Cinema prof. **Lois Segal**, in desperation, wrote to the *Gazette's* "Probe" column, complaining of a horrendous tax bite claimed by Revenue Canada, saying that the organization is "trying to suck the blood from a profession whose average annual earn-

ings in 1980 were \$4350"

Anarchy won the day as Concordia debater **Alain Lajoie** and his partner **Teresa Scasia** bested 70 other teams from schools in Canada and the U.S. to take top honours at the 12th annual Royal Military College International Debating Tournament. The subject which they successfully debated was "Anarchy rules, okay?" **Mail Services** announces that it has made a special arrangement with Loomis Carrier to have shipments sent by Concordia to anywhere in Quebec and Ontario. This new service will cost only \$4 for envelopes, letters, packages or films weighing up to 4.5 kg (10 lbs.). Each additional 4.5 kg. will cost \$1 (special stamp used). Loomis has agreed to pick up every afternoon from Distribution Services, Hall Building and Loyola Mail Services, Physical Plant Building Looking for a job? The **Guidance Information Centre** will put you straight about: preparing for an interview; writing a resume or cover letter; job hunting through employment agencies; discussing salary with an employer; using effective job hunting techniques; finding employers in your field; and dealing with sexual harassment or discrimination during an interview. For more info, call 879-4443 (SGW) or 482-0320 (Loyola) **The Sexual Assault Centre** has been operating since 1980, but in February 1983, it opened a 24-hour, seven-day-a-week Crisis Line. The Centre offers counselling, medical services, self-defense courses, public educational activities and information, all run largely by trained staff. The Crisis Line, however, is staffed by volunteers, and the Centre is currently recruiting concerned, bilingual women for the May training session. Commitment involves two nights per month and a monthly meeting. If you want to help, call Therese at 842-8576 Welcome aboard to: **Madeline Rainville**, secretary to legal, Vice-Rector Academic; **Marc Poirier**, apprentice helper, Physical Plant; **Penelope Cowie**, secretary, Philosophy; **Hazel Thompson**, secretary, Capital Campaign

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Rector O'Brien to be honoured at dinner

The University community will honour Rector John O'Brien at a dinner on Thursday, April 26 at 7 p.m. at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. The dinner is a tribute to Dr. O'Brien's 20 years (1964-1984) as head of the institution.

He will be introduced by Chairman of the Board of Governor Donald McNaughton. Also participating will be Acting Economics Chairman Muriel Armstrong and Associate Vice-Rector (Academic Planning) James Whitelaw.

At the same dinner, employees who have now completed 20 years of service at Concordia will be honoured with long service awards.

For more information, call Michael Sheldon, Executive Assistant to the Rector, at 879-2863.

From 20 years ago to now

20 Year club members reminisce

Every year, Concordia honours the newest members of its 20 Year club with a dinner, toasting their long service to the university.

This year's celebration, April 26 at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, will also be Rector John O'Brien's goodbye party.

"We thought it would be a good idea to integrate the two, since so many of the 20 year people know Dr. O'Brien," said organizer Michael Sheldon. Guests include former 20 year people, administrators, alumni, Governors, Capital Campaigners and other Concordians.

In 1964, Loyola was a quiet west-end Jesuit College; Sir George Williams was mainly a night school, crammed into the nooks of the YMCA.

The changes since then: The two fused into a university with over 20,000 students. The Hall Building, graduate programs, research centres, foreign students, shuttle buses.

When *The Thursday Report* asked the new 20 Year members about the changes seen, many were frankly critical of what they see as growing bureaucracy and over-administration.

One professor said his views were so sour as to be unprintable: "I will mark the anniversary quietly, with friends."

Others felt Concordia is only now coming into its own, that changes in facilities and personnel have been for the better.

Some were unavailable due to busy end of year schedules, sabbatical, vacations, illness and concern for privacy.

Following then are 13 views of 20 years of change at Concordia.

Merger significant

John Noonan, Rector's Office, Secretary of Senate:

The most significant change was the merger. The unification of departments and policies, of academic regulations and the grading system. Then the creation of the Fine Arts faculty, and the colleges, the grade point average, competency in written expression. Possibly a computer literacy program in the future.

We've gone from 800 full-time Loyola students to 20-25,000 at Concordia. In those days you knew most by name and face; you don't today, not by a long shot. We went from a personal institution to a very large, two-campus operation.

Someone once said: "To change is to improve; to change constantly is to strive for perfection." We have to have the patience, stamina, courage and sense of humour to promote change. Any institution that does not change is dead, and Concordia is very much alive.

Ronald Allan, Mail Services:

I was formerly with Loyola, so

there was a big change with the merger. There is a lot more activity downtown. The community is not as close as it was. It's larger, more spread out. But I did get to know a lot of people here. They're pretty likeable.

C. Lynne Prendergast, Admissions

In 1964, I was the fifth or sixth employee. Today we have a staff of over 30. Applications and services provided have increased dramatically. So have the advantages of the computer system. We used to do everything manually.

In 1964, there was great competition to enter Arts and Sciences. Now it's the professional areas.

The university was virtually all in the Norris Building then, so there was closer contact with people day to day, in the halls and elevators. Now we're spread out over so many buildings, you lose physical and visual contact.

Bureaucracy greater

David Macdonald, Accountancy

The bureaucratic system is much greater. Twenty years ago, you could break a rule easily. Now students have student request committees and all that crap. You need permission for this, permission for that. I guess that's how it has to be, with so many students. You knew students then. You taught them three times a week. Now with all the three-credit courses, you see them once a week, 13 times. You get to know a lot, but a lot you don't.

Joseph Princz, Reader Services, Library

The library has practically the same space as 20 years ago, with more collections to hold. The situation is constantly deteriorating.

In other ways it's a different world. The library used to contain all the resources, people, books, everything. You had to come to the knowledge. But now it can travel to you, electronically. It's becoming a library without walls. We still rely on physical resources, but this is just the beginning.

Howard Perron, Reference Librarian, Vanier

There was a lot of turmoil with the merger. Any time there is a change, you regret what you lost, but it has turned out for the better. We are broader than we were. We have to think of the whole university, rather than just Loyola campus. It's taken a while to think that way, but we're coming along.

As good as McGill

Manfred E. Szabo, Mathematics

At the top of the list are the changes in graduate studies and research. We are now big

enough to be compared to McGill and in most areas we are as good or better. It was not just the merger, but all the changes and rethinking that went with it. Being able to hire good, young faculty.

It has reduced the family atmosphere, but that was a necessary consequence. We have come out of the woods no longer a college, but a full-fledged university. We get good students, so our courses improve, and as the courses improve, we can advertise to better students. Good scholarship students may now make us their first choice.

William R. Hooper, Psychology

There are many more people, in my department and the university as a whole, who see it as a place to do research more than anything else. There's little commitment to undergraduate teaching. They teach graduates, if at all.

I see more competition and potential for bickering, with the growth in departments, for resources. That's always been here to some extent, but not like it is today.

Sheila McDonough, Religion

I was on Senate when the colleges were introduced, and I've been with Simone de Beauvoir since the beginning, so I've seen that change. It allows faculty from different disciplines who share interests to work together. It's interesting intellectually to examine the role women play in religions; it has enlightened me in a way I might not otherwise have been enlightened. The students are interested. It provides a forum for questions you don't hear often.

Better facilities

Thomas Adley, Chemistry

The chemistry department has excellent facilities compared to 1964. It has good equipment, up to date, and it improves every year. The faculty is better trained. Because of their research, they are more aware of developments in their field. But the research has led to alienation between the students and faculty. There's less interaction.

This is not only due to faculty's other interests, but also the students' unwillingness to participate in the educational process, to speak out, ask questions, respond to questions. There doesn't seem to be the commitment of 20 years ago. A degree then, even in basket weaving, guaranteed a salary. It's a crass motivation, but it worked. Today, it is not there.

Publishers and grant-getters

Carl Goldman, Civil Engineering

Professors were supposed to become leaders of society. In-



Touring Stratford

For the seventh year, the English Department will sponsor a bus trip to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. Leading the group will be Professor Ronald S. Wareham, who has conducted the tour on previous occasions and who will be teaching a course in Shakespeare at Concordia during the summer session. Those who go will see five plays in four days: *Love's Labour's Lost*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and *Iolanthe* by Gilbert and Sullivan.

While at Stratford, Wareham will give a lecture on one of the plays, and there will probably be an opportunity to attend an interview with some of the actors. The bus will leave at 9 a.m. on Thursday, June 21 and return late Sunday night, June 24.

The basic price, which includes bus transportation, the least expensive tickets to five plays, accommodation in a nurses' residence (one to a room), and lunch on the way to Stratford, will be \$190, \$175 for students. Space is limited: preference will be given to Concordia students, faculty, staff, and alumni. For further information and registration forms, call 482-0320, ext. 534 and 560.

stead, we've become publishers and grant-getters. Back then, we made \$3,600 a year. There was a little school spirit. The students respected us. The community respected us. Today, a professor making \$55-60,000 cries blue murder if he teaches two courses a week, he's overworked.

The huge sums of money sloshing around contract research and grants have corrupted people. They're after the glory and money, rather than the satisfaction of teaching. But just because one publishes, doesn't mean he serves the community, or that students under him learn anything. Students can't relate, they're numbers, they can't wait to get their paper and get out.

Standards have fallen to ridiculous proportions. Anyone can sit around taking Mickey Mouse courses, because all the administration wants to do is get the students in so they can get the grants. It is immoral, how they send dummies into the world, thinking they know something.

The administration is out of touch, holed up in Bishop's

Court. People graduate without ever seeing John O'Brien or Dean Swami.

Unless a new administration raises standards, consults the faculty, and serves the students, the community will go down the tubes.

More vigorous then

G. David Sheps, English

When I first came here, there was a more vigorous, intellectual life among the students, a sense of adventure, that the place could grow and do original exciting things. That has not happened.

The administration does the safe things. They copy other universities, not in substance but in form. They focus on how things look on paper, the documents and statements of what we offer, so they resemble what other places offer — on paper.

Too many aspects are administered by people remote from teaching and classrooms. They should be concerned that Concordia be a place where peo-

See TWENTY page 9

Possible Telidon use surveyed

By Danny Kucharsky

A Canadian developed videotex system could become an extremely popular means among students and faculty for obtaining data, a Concordia professor has found.

In fact, if the cost barrier were removed, over 45% of students and faculty would subscribe to Telidon, the Department of Communications' two-way information system that works through television sets.

So says Marketing professor Tom Muller who conducted a survey at Concordia last February to measure people's reaction to Telidon as an information system. One hundred and ninety students and faculty members interacted with a Telidon terminal and were interviewed.

On average, students would be willing to pay \$16.91 as a monthly subscription rate to Telidon, while faculty members, who gave the system a lesser value, would pay only \$12.61. Current start up costs for a Telidon system would be much higher.

The Telidon videotex system, which converts data into an electronic medium and presents graphics in a manner unattainable elsewhere, can serve as an ideal complement to the home computer.

"Telidon won't make it on its own," Muller said in an interview. "There has to be some way of reducing the cost of Telidon by tying it in with home computers. If the Telidon system is marketed in tandem with home computers, students and educators will be likely to buy a videotex system when they purchase home computers."

Muller found that there are

three key variables which can influence people in their decision whether to buy Telidon: the possibility of being the first on the block to have it (the desirability of having something new); its potential to make television more useful than it is now; and its ability to reduce effort in obtaining information. At the same time, data bases must be efficiently indexed, easy to access and relevant to their users.

Among other things, videotex systems will enable people to bank, take courses, summon up research materials and news stories as they're filed, buy groceries, read novels, order airline tickets and play ever more video games. The possibilities are almost endless.

Research has continually shown that people who use any information systems tend to be higher educated than the norm, and are economically upscale. Future videotex users will likely

follow this pattern.

Telidon has now been adopted as the standard North American videotex system, beating out such competitors as France's 'Antiope', Britain's 'Prestel' and Japan's 'Captain'.

Although the Telidon system was developed and tested in trials across Canada, its commercial applications are only now being tested in the United States — by American suppliers.

In Southern Florida, the Knight-Ridder newspaper chain began marketing a videotex service last September. In 5000 homes, consumers spent \$600 U.S. each for terminals built by American Bell. The Times-Mirror company, owner of seven newspapers including the *Los Angeles Times*, seven broadcast television stations, and several cable systems is expected to launch a competing videotex system this spring.

Library tries out Telidon

Concordia may not yet have its new library, but its libraries ARE participating in the information technology revolution: Telidon, the Canadian developed two-way videotex information system, is coming.

Starting in April and continuing for a year, Concordia is participating in a Department of Communications funded experimental project which is attempting to evaluate how students use the Telidon system.

Two television monitors, one located in the Vanier Library circulation area, the other in the Norris Library reference area, will be connected via phone lines to the Ecole Polytechnique at the Université de Montréal, site of the computer data base.

Students will have access to the many Telidon data bases already in existence at the Ecole Polytechnique, as well as to a new Concordia data base developed by a team of library staffers, says Reference Librarian Judy Appleby.

In an entertaining manner, the Concordia information package will show students how to find periodicals and will delve into the intricacies of the inter-library loan and circulation system. Available, but often little-known library services like computer searches and the

reference desk will be promoted. A regularly updated news information service will inform students of Concordia events, speakers, etc. As well, it is hoped that the data base will eventually include floor plans that will help decipher the Concordia library system to confused students.

Although Pac-Man will unfortunately be unavailable on the TV monitors, the Concordia data base will contain what is undoubtedly the next best thing: a Reference Trivia Quiz. Questions like "Where did the word 'Bloomers' come from?" will pop up on the screen and students will be asked to choose between several reference books that could contain the correct answer. Both the answer to the original question and the listing of the correct reference source will be included in the response. In this way, students will learn how to make better use of the library and have fun doing so, says Appleby.

The Telidon will be available during regular Reference hours. No reservation will be required to use it. And a self-instruction sheet will explain to students how to use the system in mere minutes. "The whole idea of Telidon is that it's supposed to be easy," Appleby notes.



Professor T.S. Sankar with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Prof represents Concordia at World Engineering conference

By Danny Kucharsky

India is suffering under the "unfortunate notion" that its enormous working force will be displaced if the advanced technology available in the Western world is introduced there en masse.

In fact, if India "channels the energies" of its well over 600 million people, modern technology can be beneficial rather than harmful to the country.

So says Mechanical Engineering chairman T.S. Sankar who recently returned from the Sixth World Congress of the International Federation for the Theory of Machines and Mechanisms held in New Delhi. Sankar served as head of the 15-member Canadian delegation to the UNESCO-sponsored event.

Although in terms of advanced technology even Canada has to play a catch-up game with its neighbour to the south, India is currently five to 10 years behind the United States, and will be 50 years behind in another five years if it doesn't change its policies soon, he said.

While India has fine researchers, they do not have enough available work to do and much of the existing equipment in higher education facilities is antiquated.

According to Sankar, India should not be overly concerned with the "brain drain" which has supposedly seen many of its top scientists leave the country for greener pastures elsewhere. He says this concept is incorrect and stresses India should worry more about tapping the brains that are within the country.

"If you do not utilize the brains that are there, then it's a brain drain," he said.

Sankar said that India needs to have more "in house" development of advanced technology. The country should train its own people to produce and operate needed equipment, instead of purchasing expertise from the outside world.

In this area Canada has learned a lesson in the last 15 years, he said, noting that corporations

like Pratt & Whitney used to borrow research from the U.S. but now can depend on their own people.

While in India, Sankar met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who, he said, was interested in how Indians living in Canada could help her country. He suggested that a register of Indian scientists living abroad be maintained and tapped when necessary.

Sankar, who is Indian born, said that many professionals of Indian origin are willing to provide their native country with their high technology expertise.

In addition to being eligible to receive aid from CIDA (the Canadian International Development Agency) India has access to any of the research being conducted in Canada, he said, adding that the Canadian government has an "open policy" on this matter.

During the congress, Sankar publicized Canada's and, in particular, Concordia's high technology research in the areas of mechanical systems, robotics, computer-aided design and manufacturing.

The previous congress was held at Concordia in 1979, and the majority of the Canadian papers presented at this congress were from Concordia.

He said that a high profile selling job of Canada and Concordia was unnecessary among Indian students because it would result in "a flood of applications." Most Indian students are "very much aware of Canada" and dream of doing advanced studies in North American universities, much in the same way that many Canadian schoolkids dream of playing hockey, he said.

However, among the public Sankar emphasized that Concordia's engineering department has the "right kind of balance" between research and technology. He also dispelled the "Iceland concept of Canada" that many Indians have and told them that Canada "is not just an extension of the U.S."



Paul Hrasko, AV

Tom Muller

Spring's here!

A look at the English Department

Progress, but problems too

By Stephen Maron

Concordia's English department is a bustling place, as befits one of Concordia's larger departments. Indeed, chairman Arthur Broes likens his job at times to being a "ringmaster" in managing the different wings of the department.

"Literature is the central wing," he observes. "Composition is like a department in itself. Creative writing has its own problems and preoccupations. The Graduate Program is like a fourth ring."

"Each ring has tensions within itself, and there is external tension between the wings."

In addition to inter-departmental rivalry, the department also faces the problem of aging, according to Broes. No new "blood" has been coming in, and it worries him that there hasn't been a full-time academic appointment in 10 years. Broes would like to see one or two young scholars in their twenties or thirties, fresh out of graduate school, teaching in the department.

Broes, however, does not want to overemphasize this problem, since it is not as bad as it seems at first glance. Older people can and do renew themselves, he says. Though some get set in their ways, others move into new areas. As an example, he points to the department's highly successful E.M. Forster Conference, held several years ago, which sparked much new research from the department.

Broes is pleased that the student body is as vital and healthy as ever. Enrolment is growing, and there are now 635 studying the major.

Decline in specialization

At the same time, however, he points to a decline in Honors and Specialization. He attributes the decline to economic factors. "Many students do not want to go into teaching because of limited employment possibilities. So, they study English to broaden themselves. They have a more flexible approach and are more pragmatic and job-oriented than students in the 1960s and early 1970s."

"There are also many students from outside the department who are taking 200 and 300 level courses as electives. The most popular are the Romantics and the Victorians. Every year, we mount two to four sections of these courses. This is common to Concordia and most other universities."

"The least popular is the 18th

Century. People shy away from Pope and Johnson because they appear so dry, and there is a surface emphasis on reason. Students tend to like the emotionalism of the Romantics and the Victorians more."

Broes says that some of the "heavies" of English literature are still quite popular. "We have maximum enrolment for Chaucer (Middle English), though Old English is now given only in alternating years, mainly for specialists. Milton is less popular than the Romantics and Victorians, but is offered on an alternating basis, usually at the graduate level."

Newer areas

Children's literature and Women's literature are two newer subjects which have healthy enrolments at every registration. When asked what the strongest area in the department are, Broes pointed to Shakespeare and Renaissance Studies in general and American literature as being the most substantial.

The English Department, according to Broes, continues to generate new ideas and directions. For example, "there are several faculty members who are trying to establish an American Studies program in conjunction with other University departments, such as Cinema, History and Communication Studies. There's no such program like that in Canada now."

But expansion projects such as this can only be considered tentative. Broes says that "a lot of people feel this is period of suspension. There is a new Rector and Vice-Rector coming in and people feel not much is happening at the moment."

"There is no immediate sense of where we are going. The protracted contractual negotiations created uncertainty and affected the morale of the faculty. When these administrative positions are filled, then I think people within the department will feel better and be able to feel a new sense of where the university is going."

Important Changes

Despite these difficulties, however, the English Department continues to progress. Graduate Program Director Robert Martin says that important changes have taken place in the program, and one of the major ones lies in the make-up of the student body.

Says Martin, "The graduate program at Sir George was orient-

ed to teachers when it started in 1965. Over those 19 years a large percentage of these teachers were part-time students. Concordia offered opportunities for people who couldn't afford to go to McGill full-time. This population is now declining. They represent only about two or three percent of the student population."

"Now the majority are full-time graduate students," he says. "They come to us after finishing their BA's from across Canada and the U.S. This did not happen in the early days. There is now much more competition among the students and especially for funding."

Martin says that there have been new developments in the subject matter of the program. "The advent of feminism has made its presence felt. There has been considerable interest in courses on women writers. However, we're expanding beyond the handful of female writers, who are acknowledged by critics and historians, for reading lists."

"We've enlarged the canon to include many authors who were excluded because they were women or wrote out of a different tradition. The department is beginning to consider changes of the reading lists to reflect this."

Another new area is the growth of the study of radio-drama. The works of Professor Howard Fink led to the acquisition of the CBC Radio-Drama scripts — a major collection for Concordia. It represents a new, major source of material for theses. But Martin says that the changes the collection has brought about are even more far-reaching. "This is non-traditional material which is causing methods to reflect that it was written to be heard, not seen. The authors are not of literary merit. They more of a pop culture and social history nature. These scripts expand the bounds of traditional English."

What to do with English MA

The question of what students do with an MA in English has long been difficult one. When it was put to Martin, he acknowledged that the possibility of easy entry into the teaching field is limited. He said that 15% of the students go on for their doctorates immediately or shortly after. Four Concordia graduates are at the University of Toronto, and three at York University, studying for their PhDs. Some go into journalism or publishing, and some manage to get jobs in the teaching of English as a second language.



Sylvie Labelle, who will be graduating this year from the Dance Department, is seen here in her solo piece from the April 1983 show. In this year's programme, she will be presenting a lengthy group piece.

Student dancers to strut their stuff

Dance students will perform in several shows choreographed by students scheduled for April 20, 21 and 22 at the D.B. Clarke Theatre. There will be two performances a day, at 5 and 8:30 p.m. Each program will be different.

The 5 p.m. show will last about an hour, and will be performed on the stage under worklights. This gives the students an opportunity for stage performance without being overwhelmed by theatrical devices.

The 8:30 show will feature dancing of more advanced choreographies performed in all the formalities of precemium arch theatre.

It is advisable to come early as last year's show was standing room only.

Martin feels that the question of the worth and relevancy of the study of literature goes beyond jobs. Moreover, he says "English programs shouldn't be primarily job-oriented. The study of English literature gives people the ability to analyze and synthesize knowledge. People learn how to bring together large amounts of information, draw important facts from it and make conclusions."

"Furthermore, it promotes greater understanding of the language and the way language conveys meaning. Seeing the plot is not the only important level of meaning. There is an element of rhetoric. In literature we are always persuaded. If you are going to act intelligently in the world, you must know how to persuade and at the same time, how not to be persuaded."

Thus, Martin feels that literature can be valuable for lawyers, politicians and everyday citizens. He finds it frightening that contemporary people are "specializing," going from CEGEP into law and medicine without any background in the humanities.

Says Martin, "people are running society without any knowledge of literature and history. They often lack the ability to

think more critically of their lives and decisions that they make."

Teaching of composition

Professor Harry Hill, the coordinator of composition for the department, does not like the way composition is taught. "What can a student learn in a three-credit composition course?" he asks. "Hours are ludicrously short. The average class is two hours a week. This causes a lot of tension in the classroom. Progress must be quick, where it should be slow."

Hill adds, "we have 43 teachers of composition, 42 of whom are part-time employees. They are paid \$2200 per three-credit course. The class size is raised annually by the administration; there should be 15 students per course, yet we end up with 26."

"When assignments are read, corrected and re-corrected by the instructors, you have extremely nasty, short-sighted and ignorant exploitation by the University of its part-time employees."

"To expect that these employees can give individual tutorials is an absurdity, yet they still do it."

But adversity breeds strength, See ENGLISH page 7

Shift work causes stress, studies say

Management's Jamal studies problem

By Simon Twiston Davies

So you think you have problems working at a nine to five job? Just think of making a change and doing it from midnight until eight in the morning. You would soon begin to feel the stresses and strains of doing shift work, according to Management Professor Muhammad Jamal.

Doctors, nurses, firemen, bus drivers, social workers, journalists, policemen and many others all work in what Jamal calls "deviant shift patterns." These workers, according to Jamal, make up some 35% of the workforce. And here in Canada they don't get much of an extra return for their trouble.

"There is virtually no monetary incentive in Canada for people who work on shifts other than the regular day shift," says Jamal. "In Europe, especially in Great Britain, I have discovered that if people have to work a deviant shift they are likely to be given as much as a 25 to 30% premium. Here in Canada and in the United States the highest figure I have been able to come up with is around seven per cent.

"The majority would be getting around three to five per cent and if you take the tax out of that you end up with something close to 1½%," he adds.

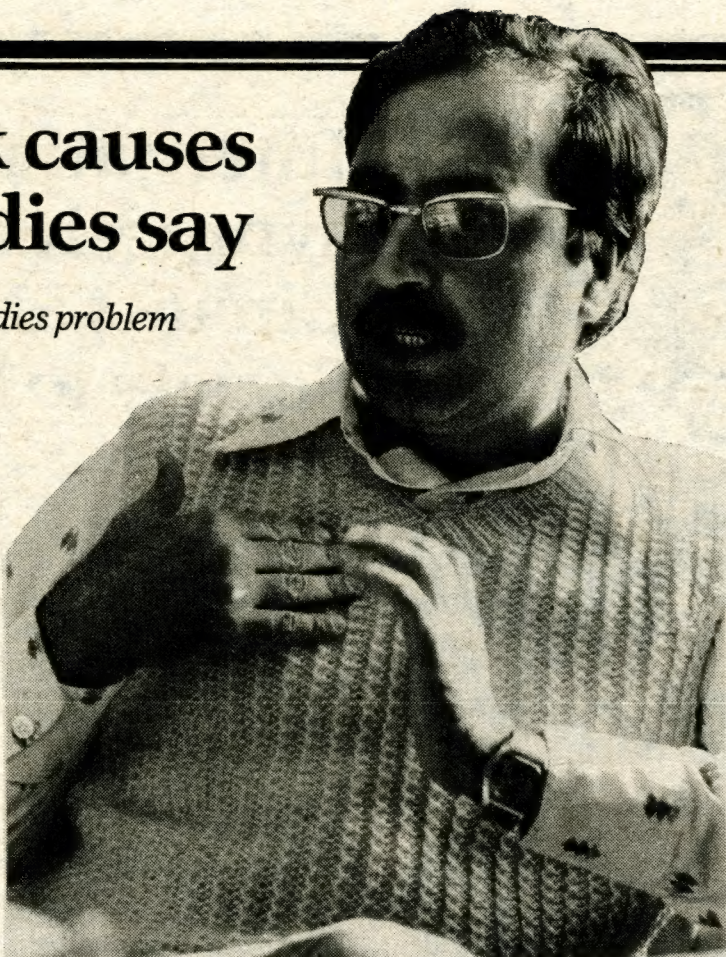
Jamal has carried out five major surveys in the last four years to determine the effects that shift work had on people's lives. Among those he has looked at in depth have been nurses, firemen and a group of blue-collar workers.

Shift work, Jamal has found, is a very important stress factor in hospital work. The way that hospital management treats this has a major impact on the efficiency and morale of hospital employees.

"Unless this is recognized it will remain a very strong stress factor for hospital workers of all kinds. It should be remembered that one of the things which create job stress is the timing of the hours you work," explains Jamal.

His most recent look at the nursing profession was a survey he took of 500 nurses in Lachine. Two hundred twenty-five responded to his questionnaire and the questions included queries about job satisfaction, job performance, loyalty to the employer, mental health, physical health, and questions about how shift work affects the respondent's social life.

"Ninety-eight per cent of the nurses who replied were female, and I feel that they are definitely the most affected group of all those I have examined so far," says Jamal.



Jamal

Most importantly, he says, their motivation is affected, especially those who work rotating shifts, shifts when the nurse sometimes works days and at other times nights. There is a higher rate of absenteeism, a higher turnover of staff and often a state of depression is mentioned. "There was a marked difference in the attitudes and performance of those working regular or fixed shifts," adds Jamal.

Another grouping that Jamal has examined recently has been some 250 firemen in the Montreal area. As a rule they work shifts of four days on duty, maybe for between 10 and 12 hours, and then have four days off. "However, to our surprise, they did not complain of the same problems which other rotating shift workers mention," says Jamal. "This is probably because, although they are on duty when at the fire station, they are given plenty of rest

periods. They don't seem to have the same health problems or psychological problems as other groups."

According to Jamal, who has taken surveys in Vancouver as well as in Montreal, the people who adapt best to shift work are those whose families have a history of regular shift working. "They are more willing and they are less likely to be disturbed by working irregular shifts. If your mother, father or brother or sister has worked regularly as a shift worker you will know of the advantages and disadvantages and you will probably find it a much more acceptable kind of work," explains Jamal.

So, when next you feel at 11 o'clock in the morning, after a couple of hours' work, that it is going to be a long, long day, remember the fellow on the night shift who is thinking the same thing at 2 a.m. For him it is probably a lot worse.

Technology & women conference to be held

The Concordia Centre for Management Studies will hold a three-day conference on "Technology: Today's Challenge to Women" on June 17 to 19 at Le Château Champlain. The conference will be co-sponsored by L'Association des Femmes de Carrières du Montréal Métropolitain.

Women in all fields of endeavour are facing new challenges in the workplace because of the swift advance of technology. Hence, the female worker's roles, opportunities and concerns face continual change.

This bilingual conference will

bring together speakers from industry, education, health care and business, such as Ratna Ray, Director of the Women's Bureau, Labour Canada, Heather Menzies, author of the report *Women and the Chip*, and Rosella Bjornson, first woman airline pilot in Canada and first woman qualified jet airline first officer in North America. There will be a four-track feature: health care, office automation, industry robotics marketing and education; so the delegates will be able to choose a subject of their interest to attend throughout the three-day conference.

ENGLISH

Continued from page 6

and in spite of all the drawbacks, the composition program is "still strong, but not as strong as it should be — due to a lack of funds. It costs about \$240,000 a year to run. That's nothing for 80 to 90 classes. Yet, we've received fewer complaints than ever since the program was tightened. We have thorough testing for levels as well as a system of final examinations that are common to all sections."

Hill admits that it is hard to think of ways of improving the situation, especially with such a tight budget. "The morale of instructors is low, rock-bottom. Despite all the requests for lower class size, more often than not, they are raised without consultation. Chariman Broes and I forward the complaints, almost always agreeing with the instructors, but very little happens."

Creative Writing booming

Creative Writing Coordinator Gary Geddes says the program is thriving with up to 450 people enrolled. Geddes explains why in such a bad economy, it is understandable people are enrolling.

He links it to a prevailing sense of imminent disaster. People are unwilling to go down with the Titanic without at least registering their protest. "Writing is a strategy for survival if you are a serious person. It is a way to share your insights."

The recent popularity of Canadian writers is another reason for the interest in creative writing. Says Geddes, "In the 1950s, we didn't know our own writers. But since the 1960s there has been a great burgeoning of the artist in Canada."

"Canadian writers are now going around to schools. While they may not be as well-known as corrupt drug-squad chiefs or sports figures, they are now bet-

ter known. Suddenly being a writer has become a viable strategy for life."

With increasing popularity there are hints of expansion. According to Geddes, talks have been held about having a separate department. The Dean has said no for the moment. But Geddes predicted it might be a fact in three or four years.

Geddes described the benefits of separation. "We'd like to have greater control of who enters into the program, and a joint honours in creative writing and theatre. Students could then take advantage of courses in plays and theatre. Students should spend time in the theatre if they intend to become playwrights."

"We'd also like to have proper facilities. Some space set aside for us downtown, where we originated and most of our clientele is. We're too spread out. We need physical space for our program. A place where we can have a physical sense of being a department and a program."

In spite of the limited facilities, though, Geddes says the program is getting better all the time. Procedures for selecting applicants are becoming increasingly rigorous. Candidates now must apply with a portfolio, otherwise they will not be considered. And fewer students are entering who don't really belong.

In the program the study of prose is in greatest demand. There are twice as many people studying short-story writing and novels as there are studying the writing of plays and poetry. There are courses in writing non-fiction as well.

Geddes says that the program is becoming widely known in Canada and there are now regular calls from the U.S. He believes that good things are going to result from it.

"If one out of ten of our students turns out to be a good writer, there will be quite a crop of them in ten year's time."

Come and Find Out

How to Start a Business in Montreal

- finding the right opportunity
- pitfalls to avoid
- how to go about it
- sources of assistance

Date: Tues, May 15

Time: 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Place: D.B. Clarke Theatre, Hall Building

Admission: \$6.00 general public, \$3.00 students.

Includes 1984 publication "Starting a Business in Montreal"

Organized jointly by the Concordia Faculty of Commerce & the Montreal Board of Trade



Trenton State College Professor Alan Dawley will be speaking on "Immigrant Workers and the American State: 1917-1922" on April 13 at 11:45 a.m. in room 405 of Central Building of the Loyola Campus. Dawley is author of "Class and Community: The Industrial Revolution in Lynn" which was awarded the Bancroft Prize in American History in 1977. For more info, call Frank Chalk at 879-4214 or leave a message at 879-5893.

International symposium of Circuits and Systems Society to be held

Concordia's Engineering Faculty is determined to make the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (IEEE) 1984 International Symposium of its Circuits and Systems Society, to be held at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel from May 7 to 10, one of the most successful and memorable in the 100 year history of the IEEE.

Approximately 1000 delegates from various parts of the world will be attending. Concordia faculty members are playing a big part in the symposium's organization. Engineering and Computer Science Dean M.N.S. Swamy is its general chairman, while professors V. Ramachandran is vice-chairman; and M.O. Ahman is local arrangements chairman. Other professors serving on the Symposium Committee are V.K. Bhargava, responsible for short courses; K. Thulasiraman, finance; B.B. Bhattacharyya, member of technical control committee.

This year, the Symposium Committee has assembled a balanced program of high technical quality representing all aspects of circuits and systems, comprising over 400 papers from 38 different countries. Among the areas included are circuits and systems in robotics; use of personal computers in Computer Assisted Design; test technology of large systems; speech and image coding; applications of signal processing in communications; VLSI layout design and testing; active, digital, switched-capacitor, adaptive and time-varying filters; linear, non-linear, and multidimensional systems; power system analysis and dynamics; modeling and simulation; graphs and networks; and other subjects.

The highlight of the May 8 opening session will be the inaugural speech by the IEEE president, Richard Gowen, on the topic *Entering our Second Session*. May 7th is exclusively reserved for three short courses on high interest topics: gate arrays; an approach to semi-custom design; optimal operation of electric power systems; and digital communications by satellite.

There are three tutorials scheduled for May 9 and 10 on robotics in electronic manufacturing, architecture and applications of a programmable monolithic digital signal processor, and two-dimensional circuit and system theory. These short courses and tutorials will be offered by some of the leading experts in the field.

Another feature that has been introduced at the symposium is special demonstrations of CAD

equipment by APPLICON, and personal computers by IBM in the area of circuits and systems.

On May 8, the Rector John O'Brien will host a reception for the symposium participants. An awards banquet is scheduled for the evening of May 9, when the best paper awards, the 1984 IEEE fellowship awards of the society and, this year, the IEEE centennial medals and certificates will be awarded to certain members of the society in recognition of their exceptional service to the profession. As an added after-dinner treat, there will be a program featuring ethnic entertainment.

The IEEE is the world's largest and most prestigious organization of electrical engineers with a world membership in excess of 220,000. Its various societies hold international conferences each year in different cities to provide a forum for notable electrical engineers to present results of their latest research projects and engage in mutual discussion and exchange of ideas.

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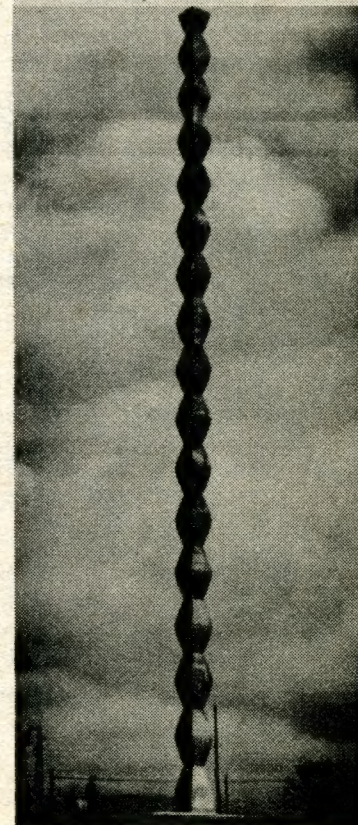
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The Department of Art History presents

The Road of The Heroes: Brâncuși and The Master- Work of 20th Century Sculpture

By Eric Shanes



Tonight at 8:30 in room H-937 in the Hall Building.

Safety expert visits Fine Arts

Safety expert Michael McCann visited Concordia's Fine Arts Building late last month at the invitation of Fine Arts Dean Tony Emery and Occupational Health and Safety Coordinator Susan Magor.

The purpose of his visit was two-fold: to inform the Fine Arts community about hazards and safety measures concerning the materials and methods used in their work, and to examine and prepare a report on work and safety conditions in the Fine Arts community.

McCann's message was clear: art can be a hazardous business. Many of the materials and processes used present a significant threat to health and safety unless adequate controls are taken. The place to start is with information about the materials themselves.

Artistic freedom is no excuse for working unsafely, particularly in a school or communal studio where one person's poor habits can affect others.

He charged teachers with the responsibility for setting an example and stressed the importance of building health and safety information and training into the teaching of art itself.

During the first day of his two day visit, McCann toured the Fine Arts Building paying particular attention to the studios; he also met with the Dean, the Director of Physical Plant, the Fine Arts Safety Committee — which gave him an outline of the committee's concerns — and the Health and Safety Coordinator. While he walked through each area, he discussed his findings and recommendations with those in charge of each area.

In general, he found Concordia's facilities no worse than most schools he has visited and in some areas, namely the metal and wood working shops, were excellent examples of ventilation and administrative safety controls.

Room for improvement

But there are areas where there is room for improvement. Although it will be a month before McCann issues his final report, it will include the final recommendations, to wit:

- improved fire safety and accident and incident reporting;
- formulation of a health and safety program with tighter administrative controls and more power to the Health and Safety Committee;
- modifications to the ventilation system particularly in the areas of silkscreen and photography.

In the case of the latter, if costly renovations cannot be done, he suggests substituting less hazardous materials or limiting exposure to toxic fumes by reducing time spent in these areas and the use of properly selected personal protective equipment.

The second day McCann was at Concordia was devoted to teaching: a seminar in the morning was attended by 110 students, staff and faculty and some visitors from outside institutions including the Ministry of Education. McCann outlined general hazards associated with the visual arts, ways in which toxic materials enter the body, and the acute and chronic health effects which may result.

He also described various methods of controlling or limiting exposure through substitution of materials, isolation of particularly hazardous procedures, industrial ventilation, administrative controls and use of personal protective equipment.

During the afternoon, he conducted workshops devoted to hazards particular to printmaking, photography, sculpture and ceramics. He was assisted by Victor Royce, an industrial hygiene specialist in industrial ventilation and controls methods from McGill's Environmental Laboratory at the School of Occupational Health, and Dr. Serge Gingras, a physician of CLSC Centre-Ville specializing in occupational health. The workshops were followed by a panel discussion, wrap-up and question period.

Well-known expert

Although this was his first visit to a Quebec institution, McCann has visited many schools across Canada and the US. A well known expert on art hazards, McCann holds a PhD in Chemistry from Columbia University and is a certified Industrial Hygienist.

In addition to his work at the Centre for Occupational Hazards in New York, which publishes a monthly Art Hazard Newsletter, he is author of many books and articles and is a member of the Canadian Health and Welfare Ad Hoc Committee on Art Hazards.

BROES

Continued from page 2

will continue to need both campuses for the foreseeable future. The existence of a great variety of flexible programmes, most of them available on both of our two very distinctive campuses, gives us many very real advantages vis-à-vis our chief rival, McGill, advantages which can best be realized by trying to put aside our outdated perspectives and rivalries — ultimately meaningless to our students, most of whom know little of Loyola College or Sir George Williams University and their varied traditions — to achieve a truly unified university.

Arthur Broes
Chairman
Department of English



Chinese delegation meets with Commerce & Administration representatives.

Ian Westbury

Canada/China Management program gets underway

The Concordia Faculty of Commerce and Administration are hosts this week to a four-man delegation from the People's University of China, Beijing, China. The delegation consists of Professor Li Zhen Zhong, Vice-President, Professor Chen Gong, Chairman, Finance Department, Professor Che Li, Vice Chairman, Trade and Economics Department, and Professor Shen Xui Sun, Deputy Director, English Department.

Our Faculty of Commerce and Administration has been selected as one of the leading Canadian Management Faculties to participate in the Canada/China Management Program. CIDA and ministries of the People's Republic of China have reached an agreement for financial aid to fund this program, which will link leading Canadian management faculties with eight Chinese universities.

The four Montreal facilities — Concordia, HEC, McGill and UQAM — have formed a consortium which has linked with two Chinese universities: People's University of China at Beijing and Tianjin University at Tianjin.

Thus, the Montreal consortium is handling a quarter of the total linkage in the program. Dr. Kirpalani is in charge of the program from the Concordia side. Dean Stephen Applebaum is firmly in support of this program and has strongly encouraged its growth.

The first phase will run for four years and, all going well, there will be subsequent phases. In the first phase, eight first-year MBA courses will be given in

China at both People's University and Tianjin University. In addition, some Chinese students can enter the graduate business administration programs in Montreal. Four MBA courses are planned for the summer of 1984 in China. Furthermore, the Con-

cordia Faculty of Commerce and Administration has had three Chinese students in the MBA program since fall 1983, and has one Visiting Scholar, all from the People's University of China. Next year, some will come from Tianjin.

TWENTY

Continued from page 4

ple can acquire a good education. That seems their last concern.

The role Sir George once played in relation to night school, adult, and part-time education used to be important. It made the place distinctive. Most administrators are no longer comfortable with it. They feel vaguely embarrassed by it, that it makes them look second-rate. The Loyola administrators don't sufficiently appreciate that role.

Crowding unbelievable then

Michael Marsden, Geography

The crowding was unbelievable then. You couldn't change classes when the bell rang. You shuffled along with the crowd, your lecture notes doubled up against you. It's paradise now compared to then.

There were no resources then. A wall map was the budget for a year. There was also no hierarchy, but rather a loose, informal cooperation. You could approach a dean or rector. They might answer their own phones. Henry Hall was a very liberal, open man, welcoming everybody in. The whole objective was the community, helping

what was almost a Third World in the city, immigrants and single mothers — not the usual people who could afford to go to school.

It is a more conventional place today. There has been a progressive bureaucratization, the establishment of a rigid hierarchy at the expense of our relationship to our students.

There was an integrity then. We were impoverished, but it was a genteel poverty. We knew what level we were at and didn't pretend we were bigger.

I think what the students get today is better and better. We've enriched the total quality and range of teaching. But I don't get the feeling the students have an objective. Students then weren't more intelligent, but there was more desire and motivation. I was corrected in class, contradicted, told when I was being obscure. I can make a mistake today and nobody will twitch.

I don't want to sound like I'm criticizing the present in relation to the past. I'm critical of it in terms of what we could do. We have definitely gone up in what we can give, and we give it to many more people.

PhD in Humanities starts up

By Howard Shrier

Twelve years ago, Concordia's PhD in Humanities program had precisely one student, and "experimental" status granted by Quebec's Conseil des Universités.

Next year, up to 30 students are anticipated, and the experimental tag is about to go.

Conseil members returned in November to review the program and liked what they saw; they have recommended to the Minister of Education that it be made permanent.

"For some reason, we retained our experimental status longer than expected," said director Geoffrey Fidler. "But they have now recommended that we be made a permanent graduate program, and there is no reason to believe we won't be accepted."

Along with a steadily expanding population, the PhD in Humanities boasts a new program: Interdisciplinary Studies in Society and Culture.

This is not for everyone, but for academically superior students capable of doctoral level work in one discipline, and Masters' quality (at least) in one or two others.

A student's proposal must be so truly interdisciplinary that existing doctoral programs cannot accommodate it.

The Humanities Committee (HC), consisting of six faculty from Arts and Science and one from Fine Arts and chaired by Fidler, must also be sure Concordia has the resources, human and physical, to handle a student's planned program.

Each student accepted works with an advisory committee (AC) headed by a professor from the major field. The AC's three members make a long-term commitment to the student, guiding him or her, providing tutorials where listed courses are insufficient, designing bibliographies, and serving as liaisons to the HC.

Concordia faculty have so far been eager to participate, said Fidler. "They do it almost for the joy of it, for the intellectual reward of working with good PhD students."

More formal arrangements may have to be made, however, if the program's demands become too great, or if the new CUFA collective agreement governs workloads too strictly, Fidler added.

Students, too, are motivated by intellectual reward, he stated. "They come here genuinely interested in what they are about to do, despite the present social and economic climate of 'A PhD in Humanities? What'll you do with that?'"

Students can design their own program from scratch, using grad courses from most departments in Arts and Science and Fine Arts.

There are also three topic areas featuring special themes for

those who want a more structured program.

Social and Historical Context of Literature and Art, for instance, featured Brecht's Berlin, this past year. Seminars, lectures, films and other activities were provided to help examine the creative work spawned by the political and social chaos of Weimar Germany.

The special theme for 1984-85 is the Bloomsbury group of British writers between the wars, personified by Virginia Woolf.

The other two topic areas are Social and Political Thought in the Modern West (Special theme: The Enlightenment and Its Legacy), and Mentalités Collectives (Images of Authority in Time).

Historical Bliss to showcase Concordia talent

Shooting begins next week on the film adaptation of theatre professor Michael Springate's play *Historical Bliss*.

The 30-minute colour film will showcase Concordia talent from many perspectives.

Like the play, last staged at the D.B. Clarke in January, the film will be written and directed by Springate.

Theatre department alumnus Theoharis Standjofski will recreate his role of a man left by his wife and child, who dresses as a geisha and re-enacts his wife's tea ceremony in trying to understand why she left.

Audio-Visual employee Brian McNeil, whose photo exhibition *Cibachromes* is now showing at Pollock Concert Hall, will be director of photography of the 16mm film (McNeil's films include *Mark Prent: Overview*).

Theatre professor Brian Doubt serves as movement coach; student Ann Stratford is production assistant; and the costumes, including a stunning, blazing kimono, are by professor Valerie Kaelin.

"I believe some of my best thoughts regarding the interplay of historical conceptions of society are developed and juxtaposed in *Historical Bliss*," Springate says.

After two stage productions (the first at Studio Altaire last year), he wanted to film *Historical Bliss* "to push my thoughts and experiences into a media which might best represent them."

He hopes the film will be shown at international festivals and on the museum and university circuit.

Historical Bliss is being funded by the Canada Council Explora-

Fidler credits his predecessor, John Drysdale, assistant dean of curriculum, Arts and Science, with establishing the special theme format, and says no radical change is planned for his three-year term.

"The Conseil's review gave us the green light to continue along the lines developed over the last three years. For most of my term, I want to see the consolidation of these themes. And I want to attract good students and faculty."

Students with the ability and scope for such a program should take note that the federal Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council offers awards for graduate study, as does Quebec. Concordia fellowships are also available.



The Conservatory of Cinematographic Art will be running a series of films by Alfred Hitchcock in May.

tions program. Springate is also seeking additional funds from public and private sources.

Explorations grants are given only to projects which attempt something new and original. Asked what was new about *Historical Bliss*, Springate replied: "The language, certainly. The use of film?... No, but perhaps the exploration of certain images/language. Not so much the components, but the synthesis I seek, conceptual as well as sensual."

The work was influenced, said Springate, by Mizoguchi's *Ugetsu*; by Godard's *Passion* and

Eisenstein's *Potemkin*; by the 13th century Yuan drama; by Beckett; by Lukacs.

"But the real source and influence," he added, "is the common but important confusion in our society regarding internal thought and social relations."

The film version of *Historical Bliss* marks the fourth collaboration between Springate and Standjofski, dating back to the controversial 1982 production of *MacBeth*.

"Michael is the only person I've worked with who thinks like I do about work and writing," said Standjofski, who has also

been seen this year in *Leopard 6* — *Client 0* at the Spectrum, and in *The Manual of Piety* (A Brecht/Weill cabaret) at the Faculty Club and at the F.C. Smith Auditorium.

"We both like to improvise and not necessarily write what comes out of the improv, but allow ourselves to be influenced by it and go off on our own personal tangents," he said.

Historical Bliss (The Movie) should be shot, developed and edited by late spring or early summer. The Concordia community should be able to see the work of some of its fellows sometime soon after that.

Students start small business bureau

By Teresa Allan

Entrepreneurs and small business people take note: Concordia is starting a Small Business Consulting Bureau. The objective of the Bureau is to provide consulting services of high quality to small business, as well as valuable experience and employment to Commerce students. The Bureau will commence operations this summer and be organized within the Department of Management (Graduate Studies).

Six students have been hired as administrators and consultants for the Bureau. Their task will be to process client enquiries as well as generate business on their own. To help them in the preparation of client reports will be an advisory committee of faculty members and members of the small business

community.

Small business is Canada's major business. Concordia's consultants hope that the Bureau is just the beginning of a long and fruitful relationship between the university and the small business sector. The Bureau will not only be providing services to small businesses in the Montreal area but also hopes to be a resource center through offering information on accounting, taxation and computers, to give a few examples.

Student consultants are the right choice for many small businesses as the cost of the service is minimal and students often have the most up-to-date knowledge of technology and procedures. Students also have their enthusiasm. Concordia's consultants are no exception.

Dugald Reid, manager; Nora Flaherty, assistant manager; and Tim Pepper, Roy Pottle, Therese Morin and Bill Kaldis, consultants, have all been working with the Bureau's committee to ensure that the Bureau's first summer will be a successful one. To date the Bureau's members and organizing committee have conducted a logo competition, coordinated fund-raising activities, and begun to market and promote the Bureau.

Concordia's Small Business Consulting Bureau will open the week of May 14. A formal ceremony will be held at Concordia to mark this event. Enquiries regarding the Consulting Bureau should be directed to the attention of Dugald Reid, care of the MBA office (879-4273).

Liaising between the University and the community

Liaison lives up to its name

By Stephen Maron

The word "contact" is one of the words the dictionary uses to define "liaison," and that word certainly describes the main function of the University's Liaison Office.

"We are a two-way communication office," says Liaison Coordinator Peter Regimbald. "We disseminate information about the University, and we receive feedback about how the University and its programs are perceived by the community. And we relay those perceptions back to the administration."

Regimbald explains that this stream of communication is maintained in different ways. "As an information office we need a lot of communication from guidance counsellors and academic advisors. They are the people who are working in the high schools and CEGEPs. They are the people who inform students on a daily basis about university education. We go out of our way to maintain strong contacts with them."

"And we keep up our own mechanisms for seeing 3500-4000 students directly each year."

The task of promoting the University can be physically staggering. Last year, the four Liaison officers — Julia Cobley, David Dobrofsky, Diane McPeak and Regimbald — together averaged 60,000 kilometers on the road. In addition to the approximately 325 institutions they visited, they also set up information booths at conventions, conferences and shopping malls. They mailed 30,000 pieces of mail, from calendars to small brochures, to institutions ranging from elementary schools to graduate schools.

That year was not unusual either, he explained, it was a typical year.

One of the two student groups which the Liaison Office has worked with most frequently are Quebec high school students who are entering CEGEP — "We approach them so that the idea of going to Concordia can develop in their minds over a two-year period," says Regimbald. The other group is CEGEP students set to enter university.

Non-traditional learners

Two new groups to which the office is also giving its attention are French CEGEP students and "non-traditional learners." Explains Regimbald, "we've made inroads with these groups. Our visits to the French CEGEPs have been rewarding, as is evidenced by the substantial increase of Francophone students at Concordia."

Targeting a special group like

the "non-traditional learners" (mature students), for example, can be quite involved. According to Regimbald, that campaign included newspaper advertising, information sessions at shopping-centres and company visits. Moreover, the office published a brochure, *Lifetime of Learning*, which outlined the programs and services available for "non-traditional learners." It was distributed to 900 companies, libraries and social organizations.

The Liaison Office relies heavily on "sheer feedback" — the word-of-mouth reaction of the public to Concordia. It keeps its antennae sharpened by attending professional conferences where they can gain the latest insights on surveying market needs. The Liaison team also keeps their eyes on how the public reacts to advertising and publicity campaigns.

Liaison has sponsored several marketing surveys in the last few years. "Seven years ago," Regimbald said, "we wanted to find out how people came to know about Concordia. Surprisingly, answers to our questionnaire showed that people knew about us through word-of-mouth, mostly from friends."

Another survey done four years ago reaffirmed this finding. The survey, which covered two groups of students — 1200 thirty-credit Concordia students, and 1200 entering students — also showed that Concordia was well-regarded.

"People came because of the reputation of our programs; it is their excellence which convinced people to come to Concordia."

Concordia vs. McGill syndrome

But the survey also showed the persistence of the Concordia versus McGill syndrome. "We had a contradiction in terms here," observed Regimbald. "Everyone believed in the strength of a Concordia education, yet the respondents felt that the programs at McGill were better."

"Mind you, it is a generalized perception, nothing more; yet it is still there, and we are doing something about it."

Though Liaison works extensively with statistics and figures, it is an office which thrives on human warmth. Its staff members work as a team, and depend on each other for support. Every project is undertaken on a team basis.

Of necessity, this warmth is carried to the community at large. Above all, "to do this job requires sensitivity," Regimbald says. "You have to understand the needs of the student, and we

have to overcome the fact that Concordia is a typical institution with a large bureaucracy and lots of red tape. We must respond to students and their needs."

"We have to see that University information is written so that prospective students can understand it. We try to be aware of their anxiety about choosing a program. When we meet them face-to-face we advise them about which program is best for them."

"We talk about eventual careers with them. We try to be a person, a real face to them."

To this end, Liaison officers place students' career priorities ahead of getting them into Concordia. "There are times when student come to us about a program that doesn't exist at Concordia. We will send them somewhere else when it necessary, and we will advise them about all the available options. We have a real concern for them."

Self-image a problem

The greatest problem that Liaison faces is the University's self-image. Regimbald believes that "the University is always looking behind itself, when it should be seeing itself as the vibrant, exciting institution that it is. Since we have proof that the community regards us well, we should reflect that feeling."

Regimbald has statistics to show just how well Concordia is regarded. He asserts that Concordia gets the greater share of CEGEP students who stay and study in Quebec. There is fierce competition to get into traditional Arts and Science programs. In some programs, Concordia has been forced to set quotas, and three out of the four Faculties have more than enough students.

For example, Commerce and Administration receives 1800 applications for 600 full-time places, and Engineering and Computer Science receives 1000 applications for 300 full-time places.

Started newsletter

The Liaison Office has just started a newsletter entitled *Concordia Liaison*. Julia Cobley explains says the newsletter has a two-fold purpose. "It lets the University know what Liaison does, and it keeps Concordia in the minds of the external community. Two issues have been published since last Fall, and a third is due in May."

"In each issue, we highlight a Faculty, telling about it in an informal way. We also introduced the non-academic staff with such

features as "Who's who in Liaison" and "Who's who in Admissions." Our third issue will deal with the Registrar's Office."

Liaison sends the newsletter to high school counsellors in Quebec and Ontario and to selected schools in the Maritimes and Western Canada. It is also sent to the personnel departments of various companies in Montreal.

Each of the four Liaison officers, according to Cobley, is assigned the promotion of one of Concordia's four Faculties (this includes special functions for the Faculty such as an open house) and also has a designated geographical area to cover.

Their activities include visiting high schools and attending career evenings in their designate areas. They sponsor information days at Concordia for high school guidance counsellors.

But they also offer slightly off-beat activities to drum home their main message — Concordia. The latest example of this is inviting 700 high school students to see the play *The Comedy of Errors* at the D.B. Clarke Theatre. "The response has been terrific," say Cobley. "There will also be a short reception for them where they can talk to the cast. This type of project creates a favorable impression of Concordia."

Maritimes recruiting

Liaison has been making waves in the Maritimes. According to David Dobrofsky, who is in

charge of the region, "an increasing number of students are coming from there to Concordia."

"The main reason is that they are more aware of Concordia."

Dobrofsky says that many Maritimes students have shown great interest in coming to Concordia and Montreal during his visits there.

Dobrofsky explains what he believes is the mission of Liaison.

"We exist to help people who want to know about university. We help them get in, and once in, we try and smooth out any problems they may have."

"Everyone should have the chance to develop themselves. As Liaison officers we are there to help give students the push they sometimes need."

Although the Liaison team has done a herculean task of getting the University on the map, sometimes a little incident shows them how much work remains to be done. Dobrofsky recalls several such incidents.

One man approached him and said, "oh Concordia. That's a French school 300 miles north of Quebec City, isn't it?"

Another time, a Hull student asked him whether Concordia was in Toronto. Dobrofsky asked him to guess again; only this time, he located Concordia further west. Finally, Dobrofsky pointed to a poster behind him, saying Concordia was in Montreal. Naturally, the student said, "That's a French school, isn't it?"

VACANCIES

Campus Centre Board of Directors

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DEADLINE: April 20, 1984

Montreal not in great shape, say experts

By Danny Kucharsky

A city. Call it proud — City of Montreal promotional slogan.

A city. Call it dead — Tim Burke, *Gazette* columnist.

While Montreal ain't dead, it sure isn't in such great shape. At least that's the impression the *Thursday Report* got after interviewing two of Concordia's Urban Studies professors — Andy Melamed, co-ordinator of the department and a former city planner and Mark London, an architect and Executive Director of Heritage Montreal, an urban conservation group.

Poor planning, widespread demolition, the destruction of green spaces, pollution, unnecessary highway construction, ugly architecture and several other factors have taken their toll on Montreal, making the city far less attractive than it used to be.

As London says: "Montreal used to be ten times better than Toronto. Now it's only three times better."

And now, according to Melamed, there's a further threat to the city's well-being: gentrification. Gentrification is the process in which so-called Yuppies (young urban professionals), Yumpies (young upwardly mobile professionals) and others move in from the suburbs, purchase inner city housing and renovate it, kick out the poor, help jack up housing values and contribute to the opening of a countless number of trendy restaurants and high tech furniture stores.

Virtually all inner city areas of Montreal have been hit by gentrification (Carré St. Louis, Shaughnessy Village, Plateau Mont-Royal, Milton Park, etc.) and "the poor are getting hurt by it," says Melamed, because the



Mark London

victims of the process have less and less affordable places to move to. Gentrification "helps increase the (city's) tax base, but also increases the pain," he says.

However, according to London "it's important to look at (gentrification) in a broader perspective." Areas change and, based on social pressures, the groups living within them change as well, he says. "In a basically free enterprise society we have to let those changes pass."

The cost of subsidizing the working class so that they can remain in areas that are now popular with the middle class is enormous, he says. In our society the best housing has to be occupied by the affluent while at the same time the government should compensate those who lose their homes to the "gentrifiers," he added.

Demolition of still useful buildings is less widespread than it used to be, but Melamed says that the city has just become "much more sly" and continues to destroy buildings when it wants to.

London says that although ten years ago buildings were demolished without a moment's thought, a rise in citizen awareness has helped improve the situation. While recently some historic buildings have fallen prey to the wrecker's ball, like the Dandurand House on Dorchester Blvd., developers now tend to build on unused land.

As for the Old Port area of Old Montreal, London says that while there is tremendous potential for the area, not enough has been done with it. Not surprisingly, public consultation has

BREEN

Continued from page 1

Breen wrote that Arbuckle-Maag did not give any evidence to support her statement that the collective efforts of the two divisions were belittled and maligned. Furthermore, he was perplexed especially by her statement that for the past 18 months, the Division II and II have tried to make Faculty Council realize that they would not served by the one-dean model.

He argued that the chairmen of those divisions supported his statement that no compromise was possible in this one-dean versus multi-dean argument. "If opposition to this fundamental issue existed still, it should have been raised at the subsequent meetings of Council. Logic precludes that compromise would have this fundamental principle of a single authority for Arts and Science to co-exist within a structure that would have four heads."

Breen also did not agree with her depiction of the Senate-approved restructuring as "an administrative nightmare." The decision-making powers of the Vice-Provosts in charge of programme sectors will be essentially the same as it is at this moment, he contended.

Breen took issue with Arbuckle-Maag's conclusion that the Dean would have to make every decision since "the Vice and Associate Deans have been given no specific powers of decision-

making." While he admitted that the Provost is defined as the single authority heading the Provost, it is untrue that "the Vice and Associate Provosts have been given no specific powers of decision-making."

"How else could the Vice-Provosts be responsible for the daily operations in their programme sectors and carry recommendations on personnel matters through the Provost to the Vice-Rector, Academic?"

"How else could the Vice-Provosts be responsible for the daily operations in their programme sectors and carry recommendations on personnel matters through the Provost to the Vice-Rector, Academic?"

"To infer that every decision will have to be made by the 'Dean' is to present a highly centralized view of administration I have never experienced in my years as a senior administrator at this University. Indeed, no unit, be it a Department, a Faculty, a series of Faculties, could function in the framework you present, devoid as it is of delegated authority."

Breen wrote that he believed there were important considerations which would enable the head of Arts and Science to represent well the constituency and procure for it the resources necessary for the development of excellence in teaching and

research. By the nature of its being the largest constituency in the University, the Dean has clout. He cited the University of Toronto Arts and Science Dean as being considered more powerful than any of the other academic deans.

He also objected to her "implication" that one Dean would lead to less research resources; "... that the Department of Psychology would suffer seriously from reduced resource allocations under the new structure infers that this University's senior administration... is aware of your accomplishments only because of the administrative structure currently in place in Arts and Science. This hardly does justice to the intellectual capacity and integrity of the senior administration whose support for excellence in teaching and research is University-wide..."

Breen concluded that "the Provost is the head of the Arts and Science Faculty and from whom authority is delegated. I believe strongly that the devolution of day-to-day responsibilities and contractual recommendations to the level of vice-Provost, coupled with the establishment of programme sectors, does indeed constitute a 'genuine compromise'."

CHAIRMAN

Continued from page 1

addition to the "teaching support" needs common to all of Arts and Science, many of our departments have major concerns with respect to laboratories, space, equipment and technical staff; our sizable investment of time and energy in research and the need for strong and direct administrative support for this research; the exigencies of the new collective agreement and the need for close and continuous interaction between Chairmen and the Dean in order to administer the contract with maximum efficiency and minimum friction; and, finally, an emphasis on specialization and research which makes the desirability of a unified Faculty of Arts and Science less salient than the need for an effective administrative structure.

While others have suggested that the present structure has caused problems, we believe that there are functions which it performs very well, and we are reluctant to abandon its advantages. The allocation of resources has been carried out efficiently in the context of smaller groupings of departments that have enough in common in their use of resources to develop a detailed sense of the working of the divisions.

We believe that any weaken-

ing of these groupings in a restructured Faculty would increase the isolation of individual departments and produce a more mechanical and less efficient process of resource allocation. In a period when the University has limited resources, this must be a concern of highest priority.

Elsewhere, to be sure, large faculties of Arts and Science have functioned under a single Dean, but have done so efficiently where there is a tradition of allocating to departments substantial autonomy (including major budgetary autonomy). We have no such tradition (nor is such a tradition consistent with the provisions of the recently settled collective agreement).

Extensive budgetary autonomy for departments would, furthermore, prove an expensive and wasteful means of operation in this period of financial constraint.

The Chairmen of Divisions II and III feel that the structure as defined by the resolutions recently passed by Arts and Science Faculty Council and amended by Senate do not respond to the needs outlined above. The resolutions are equivocal on precisely those issues which most concern us. Such lack of clarity in the resolutions will serve only to make the

proposed structure unworkable.

While we are unanimous on the need for each of our divisions to be headed by a "Dean", we are prepared to consider various ways of achieving this end. If a solution can be found which will permit each of Divisions II and III to have its own "Dean" within a Faculty of Arts and Science, then this solution would be acceptable, provided that it was clear that these "Deans" were in fact recognized as such within Arts and Science and in the University at large.

We prefer that our concerns be met within a unified Faculty of Arts and Science; but if the only way to achieve this goal is to create separate Faculties of Science and Social Science, then we are prepared to petition for such separate Faculties.

We urge that nothing be decided immediately on the structure of Arts and Science, but rather that the Board of Governors study all aspects of the issue. We further urge that in its deliberations the Board seek input from all academic administrators, in particular from those administrators who will have to work within any new structure of the Faculty of Arts and Science.



Andy Melamed

Danny Kucharsky

See URBAN page 13

Detecting pollution with lasers

Chemistry team explores new techniques

By Janet Pirie
and Noel Meyer

In the past decade, everyone has become energy and pollution conscious. These two concerns of modern existence became inextricably combined in the minds of some when they used urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI) in their homes, with sometimes disastrous results. This led directly to a grant to Concordia's Chemistry department to develop new technologies to test air pollution.

One part of the two-pronged laser-technology program is under the direction of Chemistry Chairman Cooper Langford, the second under Prof. Steve Daunt. Langford describes the project, Analytical Methodology for Indoor Air Pollutants, as "evaluat[ing] two parallel directions for improving the capacity to detect low levels of potentially hazardous materials in an indoor environment."

(In addition to formaldehyde, sulphur oxides, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides are common pollutants.)

When Langford speaks of low levels, he means low levels. We are accustomed to hearing of pollutants making up so many parts per million of an atmosphere. Laser thermal lensing, the technique Langford is developing, detects parts per billion (ppb). High resolution infrared laser spectroscopy, Daunt's baby, deals in parts per trillion (ppt).

The current technique for checking pollution levels involves what scientists call "wet chemistry". A large amount of air (at least 60 litres) is pumped through a liquid that traps the molecules of a pollutant, which are then coloured by a chemical reaction. A beam of light is passed through the dyed molecules, and the level of pollution is measured by calibrating the amount of energy they absorb.

Do we need to know when such small amounts of pollution as ppt are present? This question has no answer: safety limits are really only educated guesswork and as yet medical science has little knowledge of the results of long-term exposure to low levels of pollution.

People who know very well that *something* is triggering their allergies and other health problems are not happy to be told there is no formaldehyde, for example, in their environment, when all that means is it is present in too low concentrations to be detected by current methods.

The primary reason for testing in ppt is the drive in men of science to be precise — just for the sake of good science.

Langford explains laser thermal lensing as "a neat little swindle. If light energy is being ab-

sorbed, the medium doing the absorbing is being heated. This causes a temperature gradient which makes a lens. We are measuring light absorption, not by measuring the loss of energy, but by measuring the change in focus of the light path."

The advantages of laser thermal lensing are that it does not change the sample, its results can be reproduced, it can find minute quantities of pollutants, and can pinpoint the source of pollution. (Since it uses as little as one litre of air, samples can be taken from various parts of a room and the area where pollutants are most highly concentrated can be located.) It combines wet chemistry with new technology, but loses very little of the original air sample.

The traditional method of analysis is just not nearly so reliable and, according to research associate Don Nadler, "10 different labs can give you 10 different results."

Steve Daunt is working on high resolution infrared laser spectroscopy. The advantages of this system include its portability (it can be taken to a site on a cart) and its ability to pinpoint as many as four different pollutants in a matter of seconds. But it is much more expensive than thermal lensing.

Don Nadler, who works with Daunt in the Laser Spectroscopy Laboratory, describes the technique: "In high resolution infrared laser spectroscopy, a beam of coherent light passes through a sample cell in such a way that part of the light energy is absorbed by the substance under analysis. The amount of light absorbed is proportional to the amount of sample present. The

frequency of light absorbed is a qualitative measure."

But he describes that in terms that even the scientifically illiterate can understand. Think of sitting on a playground swing. At first, a fair amount of work goes into getting the swing moving and then keeping it in motion. But at a certain moment, the amount of effort required to maintain the arc becomes much less. This is the point of resonance, which varies according to such factors as the length of the chain and the weight of the person swinging.

Every molecule has a rate of resonance that depends on such variables as its weight, and it reaches that rate when it absorbs laser-generated light and becomes heated. The light of that frequency, having been absorbed by the molecule, does not pass to the end of the testing chamber. By its absence, the testing team knows what kind of molecules are present in the chamber.

"I wanted to be Carl Sagan, but he got there first," Nadler grinned when the interviewer expressed appreciation for the clarity of his explanation. (Incidentally, it also explains how microwave ovens work. They emit waves that cause H₂O (water) molecules to resonate and thus cook the food.)

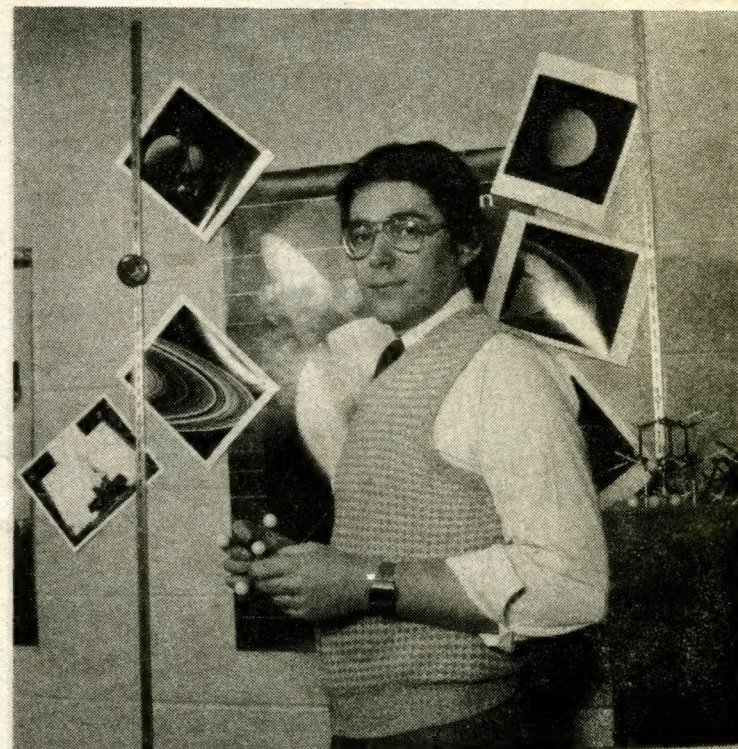
The laser part of this mechanism is just barely visible to the human eye, and the process takes place at 10° Kelvin, or -263°C. A metre-long observation chamber becomes a long light path with the use of mirrors that reflect the laser beam.

The two-part project is funded by the National Science and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) under a program called Project Research Applicable to Industry. Funding covers operating and capital costs, and so far PRAI has given the university \$115,000 for the first two years of a grant that is renewable for three years.

And since the research has an industrial application, two companies, Technitrol and Circulaire Canada, air filter manufacturers, will develop the final designs and apply the technology.

These two techniques are pricey, but their costs are coming down faster than anticipated, according to Langford. A laser thermal lensing package will cost industry about \$30,000, and an infrared laser spectroscopy would be worth about \$75,000.

Steve Daunt and Don Nadler are working on a related program that has Nadler very excited. Now that minute quantities of such primordial molecules as ammonia, methane and formaldehyde, which are



Steve Daunt

the basis of amino acids, proteins, and life itself, can be detected, samples brought back from space by NASA vehicles can be analyzed on earth.

This is working in the realm of pure science — knowledge for

the sake of knowledge — and a spectrum catalogue, an immense undertaking which will list the various frequency of the molecules to be found in space, is being compiled in the laser spectroscopy laboratory.

URBAN

Continued from page 12

been minimal, he says, noting that with little consultation on the matter, two sheds at the foot of Place Jacques Cartier (one which last year housed a flea market) are being removed so that the view of the river will be improved. "It's a shame," he says.

While London believes that the proposed Museum of Science and Technology should go in the Old Port, Melamed feels that the museum could help revive St. Helen's Island and that the Old Port area is better suited for heritage museums.

Publicly owned land is freely available on St. Helen's Island, Melamed says and the "terribly underused" metro station there could provide direct access to the site.

However, the old Expo '67 site already has too much asphalt and concrete, London feels and although some of the old pavilions should be kept, the area is much better suited for green spaces and recreational activities, he says.

Recently the city has attempted to "beautify" some of its streets (St. Catherine, Sherbrooke, Jean Talon, etc.) by widening the sidewalks, putting up ornamental lamps, flower pots and fancy garbage cans. "It's nonsense," Melamed says. "It's just decoration to impress the tourists."

Although the city may finally be thinking of upgrading the quality of the environment, Lon-

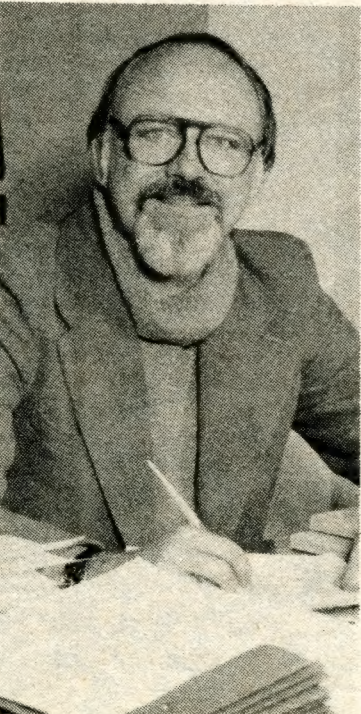
don says it tends to get good ideas ten years too late and executes them in a heavy-handed and counter-productive manner with little public consultation. This technique has been particularly harmful to Duluth St., where a small scale regional street has been transformed into a row of restaurants.

Melamed says that any upgrading the city is doing is "designed to increase the number of well-to-do in the city." While the city subsidizes the middle class in an attempt to increase the assessed value of lodgings, it pushes the poor out and looks for "new ways to hit the public."

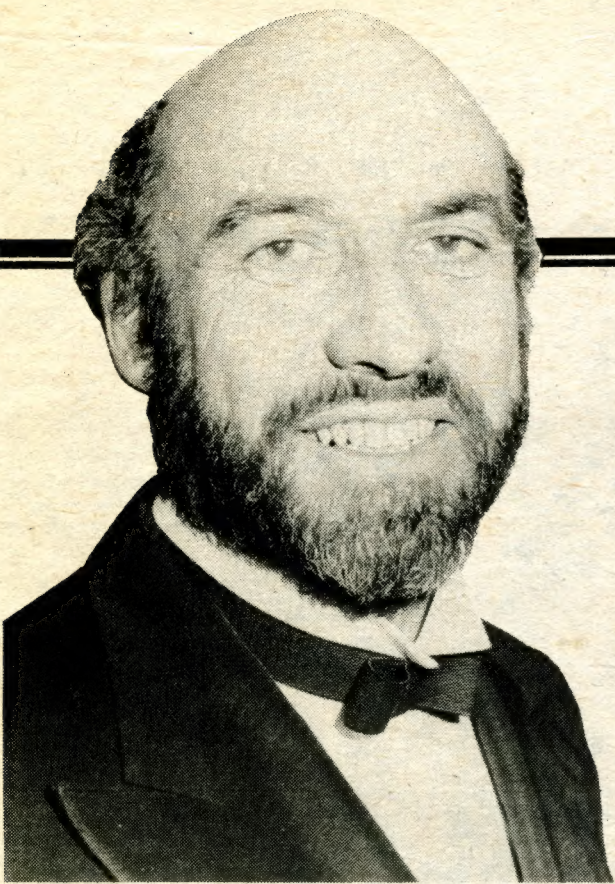
London says that "economic facts are facts" and that the city must, as architect Jean Claude Marsan put it, "manage its decline as gracefully as possible."

The city has lost much of its power in the past 15 years due to the geographical shift of industry to the west, in order to be closer to natural resources. However, with the growth of the information industry which does not need to be near natural resources, quality of the environment becomes a big attraction, says London.

"Montreal's greatest strength is its character, its physical strength," he says, and if the quality of the city is maintained or improved in the next 20 years, Montreal has a strong chance of regaining its former prominence.



Cooper Langford



Bob Burns

Bob Burns: portrait of a Governor

By Janet Pirie

One of the newest members of Concordia's Board of Governors is teacher/broadcaster/actor/administrator Bob Burns.

A teacher at John Abbott College, Burns graduated from Loyola in 1953. "But that was 30 years ago," he points out. "I feel much more involved with Concordia as it is today, since in the last 10 years four of my seven children and my wife have earned degrees at the new university."

(His wife, Phyllis, who works at Marianopolis College, earned a BA in 1981. Daughter Mary and son Bob both have BFAs in theatre, Louise has a BA in applied social science, Alison a BA in communication studies, and Michael is a first-year student in theatre. Cathy, a daycare educator, studied at Vanier. Chris, already earning a reputation as a musician and actor, is finishing high school this year.)

But it was at Loyola that Burns fell in love with theatre, and through his theatre roles started his career in broadcasting. He appeared as Brutus in Julius Caesar and Thomas à Becket in Murder in the Cathedral and was in one other play. Don McGill of CBM was in the audience and wrote the young actor, offering him a job as a summer relief broadcaster. As a result, the then-20-year-old worked with such luminaries as Lorne Greene, Elwood Glover, Max Ferguson and Earl Cameron.

Stuck to teaching

He was offered a permanent job, but decided to stick to teaching. Fortunately, however, he says, he was able to continue freelance work, earning as much on weekends as he made as a teacher during the early years. "Teaching seemed more stable," he says, "and I came from a teaching family — my father and brother were both teachers."

By then he was seeing Phyllis.

In 1952 they met through roles in a radio play on CJAD for a company called the Genesians, and married in 1955.

The first thing Burns did after his marriage was take a two-year paid leave of absence from teaching to study sciences religieuses; one of the first moves in Catholic education in Quebec towards having laymen rather than priests and nuns teach such courses. "So there I was, a student with two babies," he laughs — the broadcasting career was really important at that time.

Completely bilingual

In an earlier administrative job, he was director-general of the Dorval School Board from 1961 to 1970; and built John XXIII High School, "the first bilingual co-educational high school in the province." Burns himself grew up completely bilingual; his mother is Québécoise, and has always spoken French with her children.

Burns also served a term on the Superior Council of Education under Camille Laurin, a post he feels has more than prepared him for any challenges his duties for Concordia may present. He feels, incidentally, that the appointment of Yves Berubé to the education ministry "will certainly make a difference in educators' minds."

Like all members of the Board of Governors, Burns serves on four committees: communication, fund procurement (the Capital Campaign Committee), finance and operating services.

His long career as an administrator and educator, teamed with his personable manner, will make him an asset to the board. And his continuing connection with Concordia through his family makes him really care about the university's continued growth and importance in the Montreal community.

Book on theatre published

By Paul Serralleiro

English professor Harry Hill is a busy man. In addition to his active acting and teaching careers, he has just had a book on the theatre published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston to be released next month. Entitled *A Voice for the Theatre*, the book is mainly an acting manual but it offers much more than that.

Apart from Una May's *Speak Up, I Can't Hear You* it is the only Canadian voice book, and it outdoes its predecessor by the exhaustiveness and thoroughness of its approach.

Moreover, it is the only book in existence in English that treats its subject so completely under one cover.

Harry Hill explained what motivated the writing of the book in a recent interview. "I've been writing the book off and on, in my head since as long as I can remember," Hill said. The main concept, he noted, was "that you cannot, ever, in the theatre, regard the voice as an instrument only. You cannot think of it without the melody it's going to play."

"That's the whole message of the book."

Hill devotes three chapters of his book to the actor's "instrument," i.e. his body and his voice; two chapters to the methods of absorbing and understanding the script and a final chapter to contemporary actors Geraldine Page, Fiona Reid, Karen Valentine and Douglas Campbell who give their views on various aspects of their art. There is a progression from chapter to chapter wherein even exercises take on a larger significance, and much attention is given to even the smallest aspects of sound production and text analysis.

Never dry

The tradition, however, in recent times has had a dynamic dialectical split. There have been two main conceptions of the art, one, "method acting," having its origins in The Actor's Studio in New York, where Konstantin Stanislavski's teachings were, in Hill's opinion, misinterpreted, the other, a long standing European approach which stresses formal technical training.

"Lee Strasberg," Hill explains, "when he founded the Actor's Studio in New York using the Stanislavski method, ever so slightly misunderstood Stanislavski, it's admitted now, and spent far too much time finding what was called the actor's centre. Not the vocal centre, not the physical centre, but finding the actor's soul."

"Douglas Campbell, whom I've interviewed for this book, a great modern classical actor,

makes the point and quite frankly, that he doesn't care about the actor's soul, because it's not what the audience cares about. They care about their soul.

"And it doesn't matter what kind of person an actor is, as long as he can affect their soul. You don't need to spend all that time finding yourself to act somebody else, that's not the point.

"The English method, and the European method" Hill continued, "the old fashioned ones, were much to the other extreme; very reserved, and highly technical. But Lee Strasberg went to the other extreme, and what is needed is something exactly in the middle.

"This is what Geraldine Page says, that now, do you learn to be truthful first, or do you learn how to be truthful, i.e. to learn technique first? What do you do?"

"In music of course, you have to learn the technique first, but you cannot be conceivably be truthful unless you do it! Well! That is my view of the stage as well."

Born in Aberdeen

This desire for finding a middle ground may mark Harry Hill as a classicist, and he is aware of the conservatism inherent in his attitude. He is not, however, writing for a conservative audience, but for "young Americans" who he feels could benefit from his book.

To do so, Hill has attempted a language which is more American in structure than European because, he says, "if using the language with conservative correctness loses part of the audience that would be helped by the book, then that would be an error."

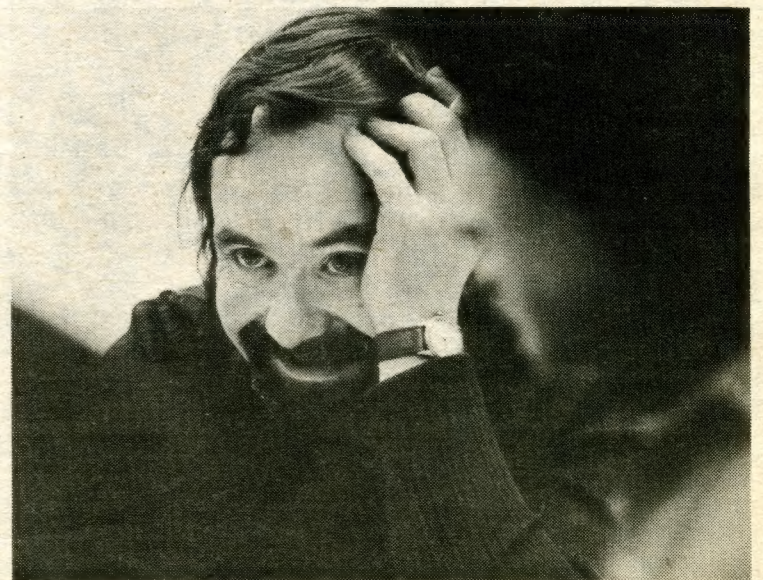
Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Harry Hill took degrees in

English literature at the University of Aberdeen, and has been teaching at Loyola since 1970. He looks after the English composition program and teaches drama and practical criticism.

His stage experience ranges from amateur theatre in Scotland to the professional stage and his film work includes roles in *For Those I Loved*, a film coming out soon "about Martin Green, a survivor of either Auschwitz or Dachau, who, at a very early age, made his way to North America." In that he plays a "German butcher, a very nasty German butcher."

He also played in a CBS movie of the week with Karen Valentine called *Illusions* in which he got a good part as a Scotland Yard inspector. Before that he was in *Tulips* with Bernadette Peters; *Rabid*, a horror film with Marilyn Chambers; *Oh Heavenly Dog* with Omar Sharif, and presently he is working on a film called *Deaf to the City* based on the work of Quebec author Marie-Claire Blais. Hill also had done many commercials.

Hill's own favorite actors include Gary Cooper, Gregory Peck, Alec Guinness, Ralph Richardson, John Gielgud, Laurence Olivier and Rod Steiger. He feels that in acting "the very first thing to be sought is an appreciation of the art itself, and an appreciation of other arts. For him, what acting means is "to be able to call forth at the precise moment you're asked to call forth something. As Stanislavski said, one of the chief secrets of our art is to produce an emotion at the hour advertised for the beginning of the performance. At half-past eight you cry. And feeling you want to cry is irrelevant entirely. Feeling you have to, is what it's all about."



Harry Hill

Prof's play to be produced in Toronto

Coldsnap, a play written by English department lecturer Linda Ghan, will be performed at the Toronto Free Theatre for a two week-run beginning May 22. The play was first performed in 1980 by the Black Theatre Workshop as part of the Multi-Cultural Festival.

It then played in Edmonton, representing Quebec in the National Multi-Cultural Theatre Festival.

Coldsnap is a one-act, one man play. Preston (Preston Carlton Andrew McNeal) has come to Canada from the West Indies for "a chance in life." He's waiting for Kathy — "free, white, and 21." They "getting married. Legal. And immigration can go hang."

Excited, happy Preston chats to anything that will stand still — a tree, a squirrel, the Lord. He imagines and enacts the roles of eight characters — the reactions of Daddy and the boys back home in the rum bar to his new escapades in this "snow country" with his black Canadian friend Harry; Kathy's Daddy's reaction to the news. But time is wearing on, and the mood changes.

The play is being produced by Fountainhead Theatre, directed by Jeff Henry, the artistic director of Fountainhead. Jeff Henry is familiar to Montreal audiences through his work teaching at the National Theatre School from 1966-71. He was also a founding member of the Black Theatre Workshop, and the first artistic

director. Since his work in Montreal, he has been teaching in the theatre department of York University.

Henry Gomez, who plays the role of Preston, is also originally Trinidadian, with a background similar to that of the central character in the play. He first performed the role of Preston at York University in 1982. He is familiar to Montreal audiences through work at the Centaur.

Author Linda Ghan teaches creative writing, English as a second language and other subjects at Concordia. She writes freelance features for journals like *Flare* and *Journal of Canadian Children's Literature*. She co-authored a work on anglophone-francophone interaction to be published by Intercultural Press in Chicago.

A short story, *The Conversion*, was a winner in the first *Chate-laine* Fiction Contest in 1979. For three years, she branched into radio broadcasting as producer and host of a weekly one-hour program on FM Radio (interviews, reviews).

At present, she is completing a full-length play *Toros' Daughter*, which grew out of her community — primarily an immigrant one — in Montreal, the characters, the stories, and concerns of that community. Ghan is also completing a full-length biography, *In My Father's House*, co-authored with Esther Ghan, for which they received an Explorations Grant in 1983.

Physical Distribution Management seminar to be held

Concordia Centre for Management Studies in cooperation with the Concordia Transportation Management Centre announces a three-day Seminar on Physical Distribution Management at Montreal's Château Champlain Hotel June 4-6.

The successful management of a company's physical distribution system is critical to its profitability. In the light of today's stiffer competition, the consistent ability to deliver the right product, at the right time, to the right location, at optimum cost, is a major reason customers continue to buy. Finding new and better ways to distribute products will assure Canadian companies' competitive edge.

Ron Denham and Alan Saïpe of Thorne Stevenson & Kellogg and Peter Schwartz of CN Rail will give an information-packed seminar. Combined, they have a wealth of practical hands-on experience with physical distribution systems in many industries.

They will share their ideas on how to develop an integrated, optimum approach to profitability improvement and their insights into physical distribution systems, gained from their work as consultants to senior management of a wide variety of companies and industries.

For further information, please call Susan Long at 879-4014.

...and
Summer's
not far
away!



Scene from *Top Girls*, by Caryl Churchill, at the Chameleon Studio. See THE BACKPAGE for details.

How to talk dirty & write dirty, or listening to Gene Lees

By Simon Twiston Davies

To hear it from Gene Lees, anglos are still paying a price for losing the Battle of Hastings to William the Conqueror and his invading Norman army way back in 1066.

"The psychological effect on English-speaking people is felt to this day," the renowned song lyricist, novelist, dictionary compiler and sometime editor of *Downbeat* magazine told his Loyola audience.

In English, he said, there are two words for everything — one polite, rooted in the French aristocracy, the other less refined, and rooted in Anglo-Saxon peasantry. Lees expanded on his two-tier view of the English language by offering this example: odour, he said, derived from the French; smell, from the English.

Lees has written lyrics for Oscar Peterson, Antonio Carlos Jobin and Bill Evans, among other jazz musicians. He told his listeners he wanted to call his lecture "How to talk dirty and write lyrics" but his wife, he said, urged him to come up with something better. He settled for "Words and Music: The setting of words to music, its process and history".

His talk traced language back to before the Norman conquest and touched on various

developments through history, including a thumbnail sketch of the development of profane language. The most profane language, he said, was also the most poetic — and Anglo-Saxon.

He said French was the better language for lyric writing.

According to Lees, English children actually learn Anglo-Saxon until three years of age, then switch to largely French-rooted language. Despite the switchover, anglos tend to use English-based language for emoting, and French for matters of the imagination and for abstraction. A child first learns words like hand, foot, arm, leg, mouth, burn, feel, rain, sun and tongue. All of these words are Anglo-Saxon in origin.

"In that sardonic phrase 'use your mentality / face up to reality,' Cole Porter used French, but when he wanted to express strong images and emotion he used Anglo-Saxon-based words, as in the lines 'In the still of the night / as I gaze from my window / in the moonless light / my thoughts will all stray to you,'" said Lees.

However, for all its advantages, English has some serious drawbacks as a language in which to write lyrics. English is not a good rhyming language, said Lees, who has written a rhyming dictionary. For instance

there are only four words in the English language which rhyme comfortably with the word 'Love': glove, dove, shove and above. There are 51 rhymes in French for the word 'Amour'.

There is also a difference in attitude which often shows up in French and American/English songwriting. As an example, he said that country and western songs often explore a subject in the same way as the French, but the tone is different.

In the 1940s Edith Piaf recorded a song called "Jean et Martine" about the worried wife of a truck driver waiting for him to come home. There is a current country and western song about exactly the same situation. The difference is that in the C&W song, God intercedes and brings the truck driver home through the storm. "In Piaf's song, the guy gets killed. There is often a tough reality in French songs which is absent in American songs," explained Lees.

Finally, Lees stated that the English language is rapidly adding to its vocabulary, both borrowing and inventing new words. A few years ago an English dictionary had about 500,000 entries. Very soon, according to the language experts, they will be running towards 750,000 entries.

The thursday report

The Thursday Report is published weekly during the academic year by the Public Relations Office, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec H3G 1M8. (514) 879-8497. Material published in *Thursday Report* may be reproduced without permission. Credit would be appreciated.

University events and notices are published free of charge. Classified adds cost 15¢ per word up to 25 words, and 20¢ per word over 25 words. Events, notices and classified ads much reach the Public Relations Office (BC-213) no later than MONDAY NOON prior to the Thursday publication date.

EDITOR: Minko Sotiron
REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS: Carole Kleingrib, Maryse Perraud, Howard Shrier, Philip Szporer, Ken Whittingham and David Allnutt.
TYPSETTING: Adcomp
PRINTING: Richelieu Roto-Litho
CIRCULATION: 9000 copies

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EVENTS

Thursday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: POLAR (Jacques Bral, 1983) (English sub.) with Sandra Montaigu, Roland Dubillard, Jean-François Balmer, Pierre Santini and Claude Chabrol at 7 p.m.; **LE DESTIN DE JULIETTE** (Aline Issermann, 1983) (English sub.) with Laure Duthilleul, Richard Bohringer, Véronique Silver and Pierre Forget at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each, SGW campus.

ART HISTORY DEPARTMENT: Eric Shanes, lecturer on 20th Century art history at Chelsea School of Art, London and founder-editor of *Art Book Review* on **THE ROAD OF THE HEROES: BRANCUSI AND THE MASTER-WORK OF 20TH CENTURY SCULPTURE** at 8:30 p.m. in H-937, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. FREE.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT: **COMEDY OF ERRORS** by William Shakespeare, directed by Joe Cazalet at 8:30 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. General admission, \$5; students & seniors, \$2. SGW campus. For more information call 879-4341.

THEATRE: TOP GIRLS by Caryl Churchill at 8:30 p.m. in the Chameleon Studio, Loyola campus. FREE. Limited seating; no reservations. For information call 879-4341.

CONCERT: Student Ensembles - Liselyn Adams and Tom Kenny, directors in works by Schubert, Messaien, Schumann, Vivier and others at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. FREE. Loyola campus.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY I: GOODRIDGE ROBERTS: THE FIGURE WORKS, until May 5. Guided tours of the exhibition will be given every Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. Group tours available upon request, call 879-5917 during the week. Mezzanine, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

GALLERY II: FIGURE PAINTING IN MONTREAL 1935-1955, until May 5. Mezzanine, Hall Bldg. SGW campus.

AFRICAN ART FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF MCGILL AND CONCORDIA on view till April 21, Mezzanine, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; TGIT 5 - 7 p.m.

Friday 13

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: LA PALOMBIÈRE (Jean-Pierre Denis, 1983) (English sub.) with Jean-Claude Bourbault and Christiane Millet at 7 p.m.; **LES MOTS POUR LE DIRE** (Words to Say it) (José Pinheiro, 1983) (English sub.) with Nicole Garcia, Marie-Christine Barrault, Claude Rich, Daniel Mesguich and Jean-Luc Boutte at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS: Alan Dawley, Assoc. Prof. of History at Trenton State College in New Jersey and author of *Class and Community: The Industrial Revolution in Lynn*, which was awarded the Bancroft Prize in American History in 1977 will speak on **IMMIGRANT WORKERS AND THE AMERICAN STATE: 1917 - 1922**

at 11:45 a.m. in Room 405, Central Bldg., 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. Loyola campus.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT: **COMEDY OF ERRORS** by William Shakespeare, directed by Joe Cazalet at 8:30 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. General admission, \$5; students & seniors, \$2. SGW campus. For more information call 879-4341.

THEATRE: TOP GIRLS by Caryl Churchill at 2 and 8:30 p.m. in the Chameleon Studio, Loyola campus. FREE. Limited seating; no reservations. For information call 879-4341. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Saturday 14

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: POUSSIÈRE D'EMPIRE (Lâm-Lê, 1983) (English sub.) with Dominique Sanda, Jean-François Stevenin, Anne Canovas, Hoan Lang, Myriam Mezières, Le Dong and Thang-Long at 7 p.m.; **LE GENERAL DE L'ARMÉE MORTE** (The General of the Dead Army) (Luciano Tovoli, 1983) (English sub.) with Marcello Mastroianni, Michel Piccoli, Anouk Aimée and Gérard Klein at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

THEATRE DEPARTMENT: **COMEDY OF ERRORS** by William Shakespeare, directed by Joe Cazalet at 8:30 p.m. in the D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. General admission, \$5; students & seniors, \$2. SGW campus. For more information call 879-4341.

THEATRE: TOP GIRLS by Caryl Churchill at 2 and 8:30 p.m. in the Chameleon Studio, Loyola campus. FREE. Limited seating; no reservations. For information call 879-4341. **CONCERT:** The Concordia Orchestra and Choir under the direction of Sherman Friedland and Christopher Jackson in works by Borodin, Mozart and Crossman at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. FREE. Loyola campus.

Sunday 15

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: SEVEN BEAUTIES (Pasqualino: Sette Bellezze) (Lina Wertmüller, 1975) (English sub.) with Giancarlo Giannini, Shirley Stoler, Fernando Rey, Elena Fiore and Enzo Vitale at 7 p.m.; **VOYAGE OF THE DAMNED** (Stuart Rosenberg, 1976) (English) with Max Von Sydow, Faye Dunaway, Oskar Werner, Lee Grant, Malcolm McDowell, Orson Welles and Helmut Griem at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus. **THEATRE: TOP GIRLS** by Caryl Churchill at 8:30 p.m. in the Chameleon Studio, Loyola campus. FREE. Limited seating; no reservations. For information call 879-4341.

Monday 16

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: LACOMBE LUCIEN (Louis Malle, 1974) (French) with Pierre Blaise, Aurore Clément, Holger Lowenadler and Thérèse Giehse at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus. **LONERGAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE:** Dr. Sophia Senyk, of the Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, Gregorian University, Rome, will

be speaking on **RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF WOMEN IN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA: PARALLELS AND CONTRASTS WITH THE WEST**, 11 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., at Lonergan College, 7302 Sherbrooke St. W. For further information, call 482-0320, ext. 697.

DOCTORAL THESIS: Qing Ren Wang on **DECISION TREE APPROACH TO PATTERN RECOGNITION PROBLEMS IN A LARGE CHARACTER SET** at 10 a.m. in H-769, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. **CONCERT:** The Early Music Ensembles at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke Street W. FREE. Loyola campus. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Tuesday 17

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: THE CONFESSIONS OF WINIFRED WAGNER (Winifred Wagner und die Geschichte des Hauses Wahnfried) (Hans-Jürgen Syberberg, 1976) (English sub.) at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus.

DOCTORAL THESIS: Helen Deresky on **AN INVESTIGATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF GENERAL STRATEGIES AND THE DIFFERENTIAL MANAGERIAL ROLES ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION** at 1 p.m. in H-769, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. **CONCERT:** Honoka Inoue, cello (student of Hélène Gagné in the Diploma in Advanced Music Performance Studies) in works by Teleman, Beethoven and Saint-Saens at 8 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W. FREE. Loyola campus. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Wednesday 18

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: THE TIN DRUM (Volker Schlöndorff, 1979) (English sub.) with Mario Adorf, Angela Winkler, David Bennent, Daniel Olbrychski, Charles Aznavour and Andrea Ferreol at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus. **LOYOLA FILM SERIES: THE TREE OF THE WOODEN CLOGS** (L'Albero Degli Zoccoli) (Ermanno Olmi, 1977) (English sub.) with Luigi Ornaghi, Lucia Pezzoli, Giuseppe Brignoli at 7 p.m. in the F.C. Smith auditorium, 7141 Sherbrooke Street W. Loyola campus. FREE.

CONCERT: Michel Gauthier, organ (student of Bernard Lagacé in the Diploma in Advanced Music Performance Studies) in works by Bach (Leipzig Chorales), Reger and Hindemith at 8 p.m., St-Matthias Church. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Thursday 19

SCIENCE COLLEGE PUBLIC LECTURE: Dr. Carleen M. Hutchins, Acoustical Society of America, on **VIOLIN ACOUSTICS THEN AND NOW** at 8:30 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. FREE. SGW campus.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Open session will be at approximately 1:15 p.m. in H-769, Hall Bldg. SGW campus. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; TGIT 5 - 7 p.m.

Friday 20

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: LE CHAGRIN ET LA PITIE (Marcel Ophüls, 1970) (French) at 7 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75. SGW campus. **SGW FACULTY CLUB:** Coffee 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.; Lunch 12 noon - 2 p.m.; Tea and Supper 5 - 8:30 p.m.; Sundown 5 - 6 p.m.

Saturday 21

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: THE DEFIANT ONES (Stanley Kramer, 1958) (English) with Tony Curtis, Sidney Poitier, Theodore Bikel and Lon Chaney at 7 p.m.; **GUESS WHO'S COMING TO DINNER** (Stanley Kramer, 1967) (English) with Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn, Sidney Poitier, Katharine Houghton, Cecil Kellaway, Roy E. Glenn and Beah Richards at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

Sunday 22

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: KAMERADSCHAFT (G.W. Pabst, 1931) (English sub.) with Alex Granach, Fritz Kampers, Ernst Busch, Daniel Mendaille and Georges Charliu at 7 p.m.; **DUPONT LAJOIE** (Yves Boisset, 1974) (French) with Jean Carmet, Pierre Tornade, Michel Peyrelon, Jean Bouise, Ginette Garcin and Isabelle Huppert at 9 p.m. in H-110, Hall Bldg. \$1.75 each. SGW campus.

NOTICES

CPR COURSE: April 28, 1984 - CPR Refresher course, 8 hours for life. This course is offered to people certified in the CPR Basic Life Support course that want to renew their certification and update their knowledge. For information, please call Nicole Saltiel at 879-8572.

ATTENTION: ALL FALL 1984 CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA, BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S, AND DOCTORAL DEGREE CANDIDATES: If you are completing the requirements for your certificate, degree, or diploma program this Summer and therefore expect to be considered as a graduation candidate this Fall, YOU must inform the Graduation Office by submitting a Fall 1984 Graduation Application no later than July 15th, 1984. **STUDENTS WHO DO NOT APPLY BY THIS DATE WILL NOT GRADUATE THIS FALL.**

Obtain your form at the Registrar's Services Department on your campus and submit it today. LOYOLA, CC-214, SGW, N-107. **A JOB FINDING CLUB** will be held from May 7 - May 18 to assist 1983-84 graduates with their job search strategies. Details available at Guidance Services in H-440, Hall Bldg, SGW campus; WC-203, Loyola campus, and at Canada Employment Centre -2070 Mackay.

ALL STUDENTS WHO TOOK SUMMER COURSES must ask for their Income Tax Receipts at the Student Accounts Office, Norris Bldg., 1435 Drummond St. **TO ALL CONCORDIA STUDENTS: INCOME TAX RECEIPTS** - The following will be available for pick up: the **EDUCATION DEDUCTION CERTIFICATE (T2202A form - for full time students only)** and the **TUITION FEE CERTIFICATE (Receipt for income tax purposes):**

ONE LOCATION ONLY - Norris Bldg., 1435 Drummond St., room N-107-4, Mon-Thur, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. **PLEASE BRING YOUR ID CARD.** **OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN:** The Ombudsmen are available to all members of the University for information, assistance and advice. Call 482-0320, ext. 257 (AD 304 on the Loyola campus) or 879-4247 (2100 Mackay) on the SGW campus. The Ombudsmen's services are confidential.

LOYOLA CAMPUS MINISTRY: Loyola Chapel - Sunday Liturgies at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. and every weekday, Monday to Friday at 12:05 p.m. **ANYONE WANTING AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND THE YOUTH RALLY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1984:** Please give your name before April 15, 1984 at the Information booth, Hall Bldg.; or Bellmore house, Loyola campus; or Theological studies, 322 Hingston Hall Bldg., Loyola campus.

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PROFESSIONAL TYPING: Reports, theses, term papers, etc. - English, French, Spanish. Also editing, proofreading, translation. Quality and punctuality. Near Sherbrooke/University - 849-9708 before 9 p.m.. Try weekends too. **TO SHARE:** Beautiful and spacy 5 1/2, near Loyola campus, starting May. 486-8756. **YOUR HOUSE IDLE & EMPTY THIS SUMMER?** US professors, students could rent your lofty home or dingy flat for the summer or the academic year. For further info. toss your address into an envelope and mail to: **ACADEMIC HOUSING EXCHANGE**, 6186 NDG Avenue 25, H4B 1K8.

The next
Thursday Report
will appear
on June 7

